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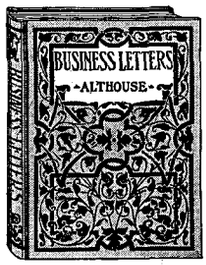

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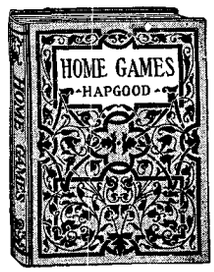

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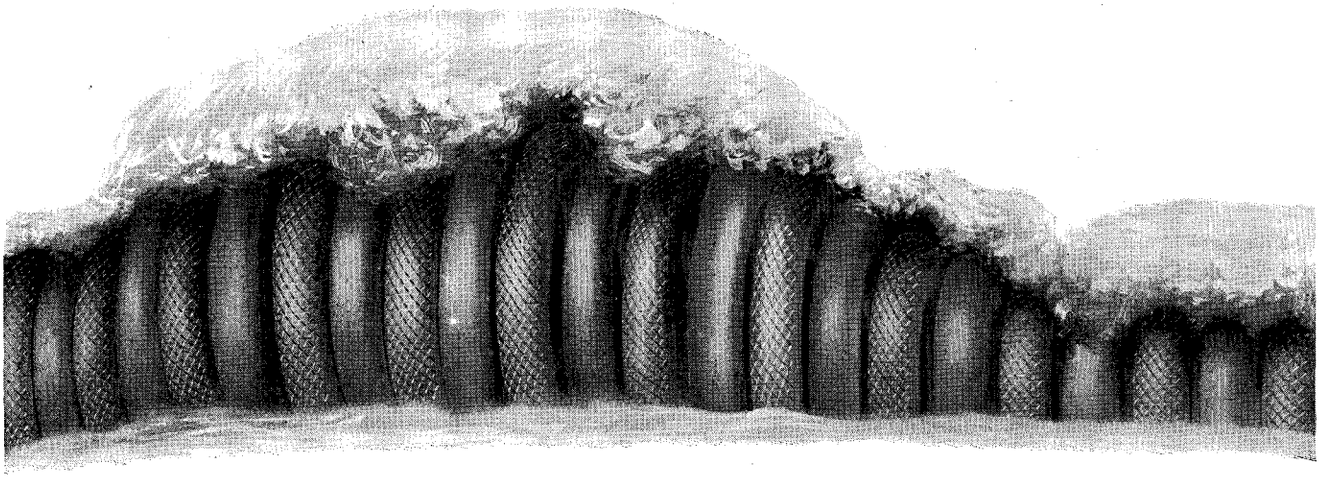

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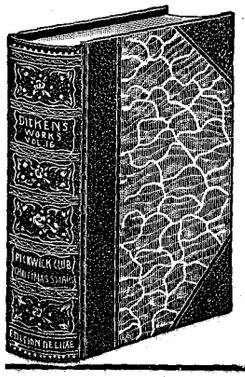

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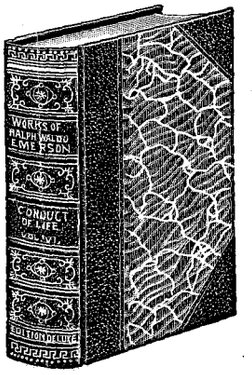

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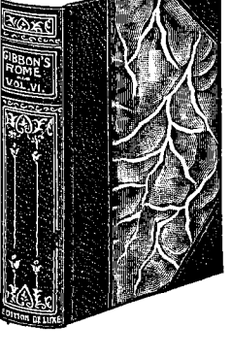

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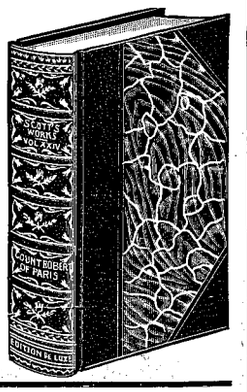

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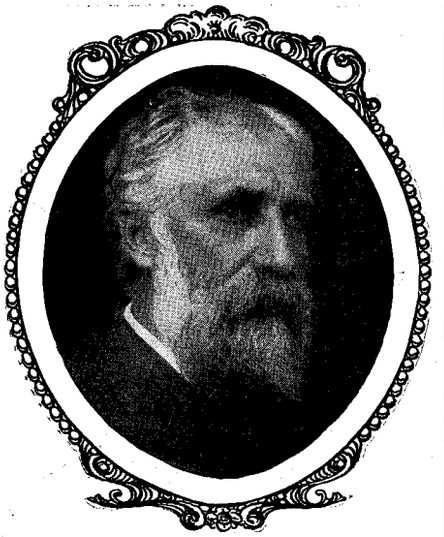

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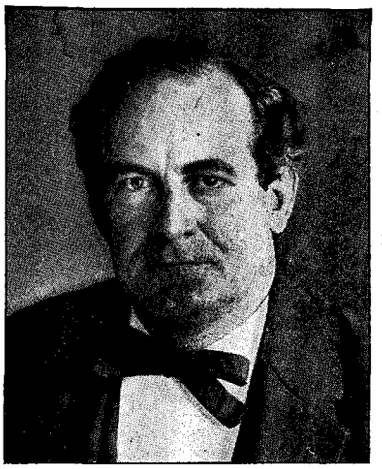

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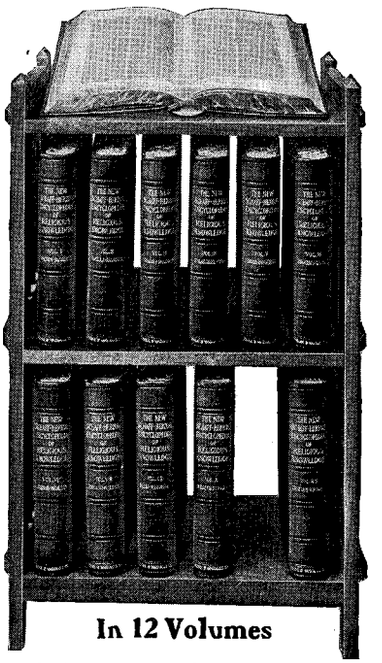

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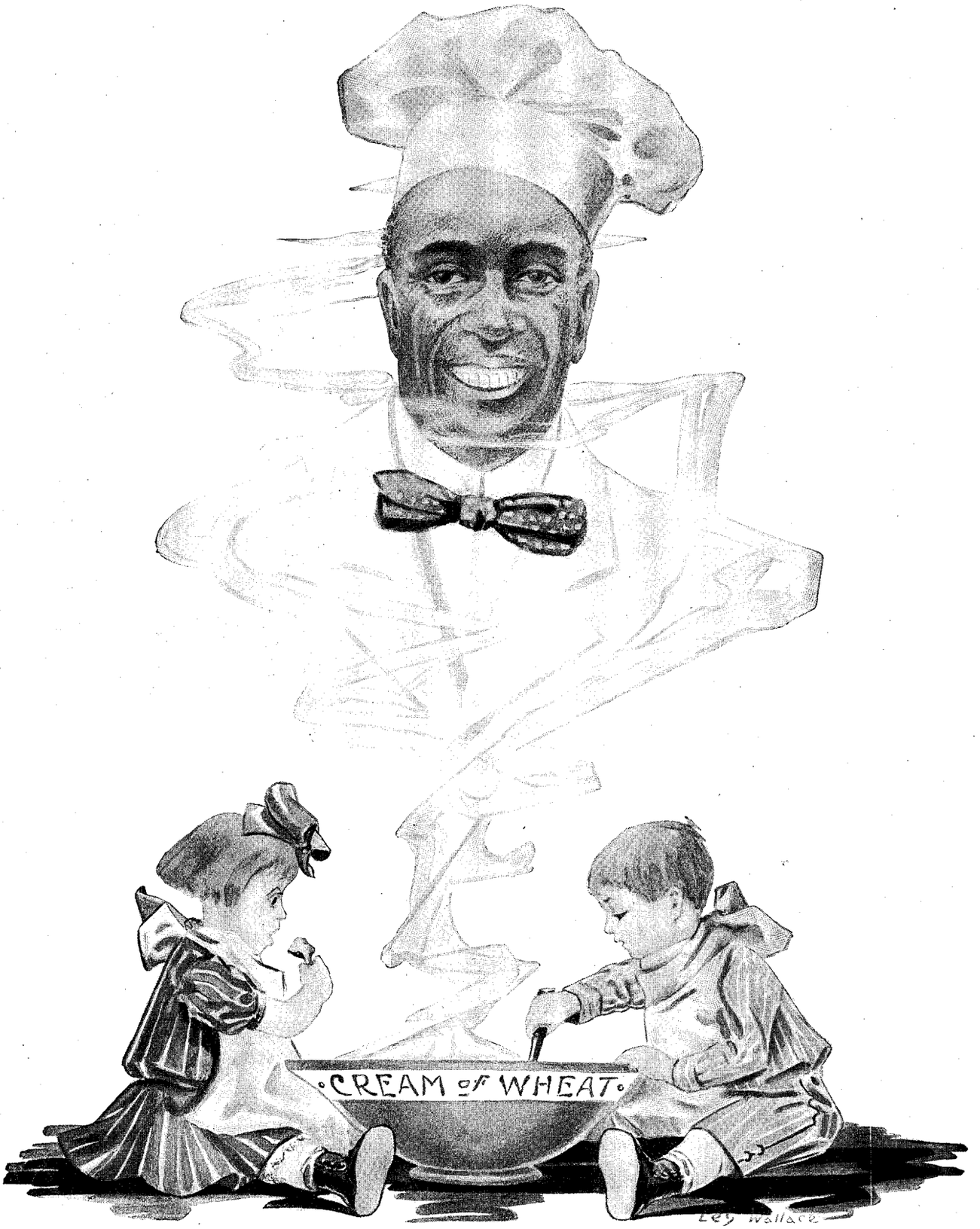

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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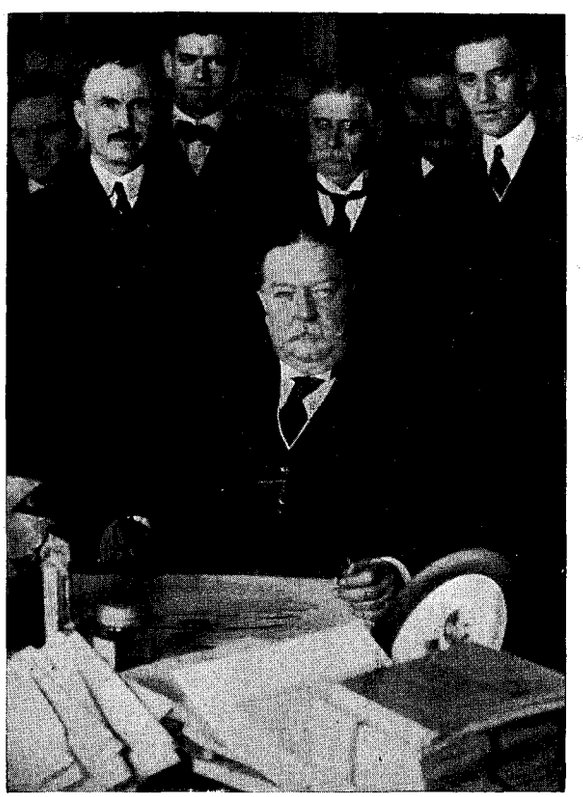
VOL. XLIV., NO. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 24, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1140

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE REPUBLICAN FEUD

WITH PRESIDENT TAFT'S characterization of the Progressives as "neurotics," and the Roosevelt National Committee's retort that the President and his supporters are afflicted with "political paranoia," it may seem to many a delighted Democratic observer that the rift in the Republican party has become a chasm which is likely to engulf both factions in November. But instead of the chorus of Democratic rejoicing which might seem in order, we find in the anti-Republican press an attitude of expectant but reticent interest, as if cautiously awaiting further developments. Thus the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) remarks calmly that "harmony in Republican ranks is about as far off now as it ever was," and the New York *World* (Dem.) thinks it necessary to spur on the combatants by advising Mr. Taft to deliver his blows, not against the Progressives collectively, but against Colonel Roosevelt individually. "The President could wreck the whole game of third-term intrigue in a single speech," declares *The World*, "if he would stand up and tell the frank, brutal truth about the Roosevelt conspiracy against his Administration." Turning to the Republican organs, we find the New York *Press* and the Scranton *Tribune-Republican* frankly admitting that the Taft bitterness on one side and the Roosevelt bitterness on the other are forcing a breach in their party which does not seem likely to be healed. And to further complicate the situation in the Republican fold, comes news of friction among the Progressives, a section of the La Follette following accusing Colonel Roosevelt of treachery to the cause, and announcing their refusal to regard him even as a second choice. "For long years Republicans have profited enormously at elections by just such conditions among Democrats," notes the New York *Press*.



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PRESIDENT TAFT'S VALENTINE TO ARIZONA.

Signing, on February 14, the proclamation which made Arizona the Forty-eighth State.

In his Lincoln Day speech in New York President Taft, while scoring the Progressive faction in his party, argues that the "old Republican party" is entitled to be called truly progressive, and he exprest confident reliance upon a favorable verdict by the people at the polls. Of the Progressives he says in part:

"There are those who look upon the present situation as one full of evil and corruption and as a tyranny of concentrated wealth, and who in apparent despair at any ordinary remedy are seeking to pull down those things which have been regarded as the pillars of the temple of freedom and representative government and to reconstruct our whole society on some new principle, not definitely formulated, and with no intelligent or intelligible forecast of the exact constitutional and statutory results to be attained. With the effort to make the selection of candidates, the enactment of legislation, and the decision of courts depend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed as to the issues presented, and without the opportunity having been given them for time and study and that deliberation that gives security and common sense to the government of the people, such extremists would hurry us into a condition which could find no parallel except in the French Revolution or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South-American republics. Such extremists are not progressives; they are political emotionalists or neurotics who have lost that sense of proportion, that clear and candid consideration of their own weaknesses as a whole, and that clear perception of the necessity for checks upon hasty popular action which made our people who fought the Revolution and who drafted the Federal Constitution the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew. . . . . .

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"It has been said, and it is a common platform expression, that it is well to prefer the man above the dollar, as if the preservation of property rights had some other purpose than the assistance to and the uplifting of human rights. Private property was not established in order to gratify love of some material wealth or capital. It was established as an instrumentality in the progress of civilization and the uplifting of man, and it is equality of opportunity that private property promotes by assuring to man the results of his own labor, thrift, and self-restraint. When, therefore, the demagog mounts the platform and announces that he prefers the man above the dollar he ought to be interrogated as to what he means thereby—whether he is in favor of abolishing the right of the institution of private property and of taking away from the poor man the opportunity to become wealthy by the use of the abilities that God has given him, the cultivation of the virtues with which practise of self-restraint and the exercise of moral courage will fortify him."

This drew from Medill McCormick, former owner of the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.), and head of the Roosevelt National Committee in Washington, the following bitter reply:

"The Administration has embarked upon a policy of political 'suicide and murder'—murder if possible and suicide if necessary. In its effort to discredit the friends of Mr. Roosevelt it has sought to destroy the Republicans who favor his candidacy, and has cast its lot with the moribund reactionary leaders of the Republican party, at the risk of losing the support of the great mass of Progressive voters throughout the country. . . . . .

"The country will not be confused by the President's characterization of Colonel Roosevelt's supporters as political neurotics. It has noticed that the elements which opposed President Taft's nomination in 1908 are back of the movement for his renomination, under the leadership of the extreme reactionaries in the House and Senate.

"Those Republicans who really secured his nomination and election are now opposed to his renomination. At first they were merely disappointed by the Administration's vacillation, and hoped that the Administration eventually would adopt a consistent and progressive course. But what at first they took for temporary weakness they have now discovered to be a political paranoia."

WHO THREW THAT BRICK?

—Ketten in the New York *World*.

"Confronted by the Administration's bold pronouncement of purpose to destroy the whole Progressive movement within the Republican party and turn the party over to the iron-handed control of the old Aldrich-Cannon machine of reaction, the Progressives are organizing for a life-and-death struggle to defeat the nomination of President Taft," writes Judson C. Welliver in the Washington *Times*, one of the Munsey publications which are working for Colonel Roosevelt's nomination. Progressive comment also avers that the President's campaign-manager, Congressman McKinley of Illinois, belongs to the Cannon school of Republicanism.

"President Taft's diagnosis of the case of the Progressives seems to be pretty sound," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which adds caustically: "We think it will be confirmed by the autopsy." Among the Republican papers which commend the fighting note in the Pres dent's Lincoln Day speech and declare that it will strengthen him with the rank and file of the pa ty are the Philadelphia *Press*, Boston *Advertiser*, Springfield *Union*, New York *Tribune*, Los Angeles *Times*, Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, Baltimore *American*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, and Brooklyn *Standard Union*.

On the other hand, we find such prominent Republican organs as the New York *Globe* and *Evening Mai* frankly attacking the President's attitude toward the Progressives, while Progressive Republican papers like the Indianapolis *Star*, Philadelphia *North American*, and Toledo *Blade* rally to the defense of Roosevelt, a task in which they are joined by a considerable section of the independent press. "There can be no doubt in the mind of any fair observer that the vast majority of rank-and-file Republicans demand the renomination of Theodore Roosevelt," declares the Toledo *Blade;* and Mr. Alexander P. Moore's Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), one of the chief custodians of the Roosevelt boom, after characterizing President Taft's attack on the Progressives as "un-American, undemocratic, and insulting," goes on to say in an editorial headed "Divine Right" Taft:

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

"The madness of President Taft is almost beyond belief.

"At the Lincoln Birthday celebration of the Republican Club of New York, he repeated that 'to make the selection of candidates and the enactment of legislation depend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed, and without the time and opportunity to study issues presented to them' is anarchistic and neurotic.

"He said it will hurry us into a condition which has no parallel except in the French Revolution or that bubbling anarchy of the South-American republics. . . . . .

"What Taft said at the Lincoln celebration is a fit companion piece to his remarkable words before the New York Bar Association a few days ago. At that time he said:

"'There are those who do not believe all people are fit for popular government. THE FACT IS WE KNOW THEY ARE NOT. SOME OF US DON'T DARE TO SAY SO, BUT I DO. WE ARE CALLED UPON NOW TO SAY WHETHER WE ARE TO CONTINUE THE JUDICIARY INDEPENDENT OF THE MAJORITY OR OF ALL THE PEOPLE.'

"No such imperial language has ever come from a President of the United States before. . . . . .

"Can any one longer doubt that the struggle is no longer one between the Republican and Democratic parties, but between the trust-serving Tafts, Penroses, Smoots, and Ballingers, and the people, led by Roosevelt?

"In the overwhelming Roosevelt sentiment these toadies of the predatory interests see their throne of money shaking and trembling.

"THE FIGHT IS BETWEEN THE GREAT MONEY-POWER AND THE PEOPLE. The task the citizens who want to save their country have before them is in nominating Roosevelt.

"HE WILL ELECT HIMSELF."

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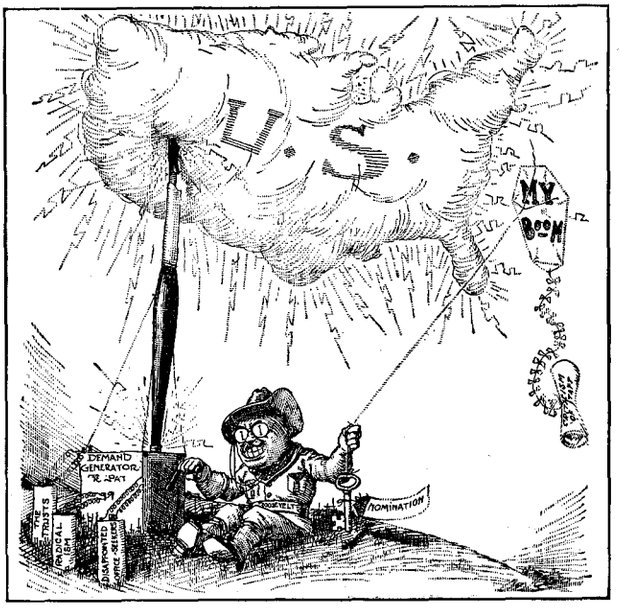

AWAITING THE STROKE.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

LISTENING.
—Ketten in the New York *World*.

AUTOMATIC.

As to Colonel Roosevelt's intentions in regard to the nomination, the country is still awaiting official and authoritative enlightenment. The papers have published extracts from a private letter which, as far as we have seen, has not yet been branded as fabrication, in which the Colonel is alleged to have written:

"I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall never seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of any intrigue, but I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people, as a whole, seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task."

Meanwhile a convention made up of eight governors and other representative men from thirty States has issued a call for the Colonel to lead the Republican party in the approaching contest, on the plea that he is "the one man who can, at this time, unite all elements of the party and attract a tremendous number of independent voters." The only published reply they have yet received from Mr. Roosevelt himself is this message, of which A. P. Moore is the bearer:

"You can say to the Progressives that I will not desert the cause, and that they will find me fighting side by side with them to the finish."

What Colonel Roosevelt now thinks of Mr. Taft, many readers suggest, is reflected in an editorial review of his Administration in the New York *Outlook*. After paying high tribute to the "constructive acts" which stand to the President's credit, the editorial asks: "Why is it, then, that in the face of such a record there should be wide-spread popular discontent with the Administration, not only on the part of the President's political opponents, but also within the ranks of the President's own party?" For answer it enumerates certain reasons which it groups in three main categories. To quote in part:

"In the first place, the President has allowed himself to become identified in the public mind with those elements in his party which have been frankly opposed to progress. . . . . .

"In the second place, the people of the country have come to regard the President as being interested more in the machinery of government than in the promotion of human welfare. . . . . .

"In the third place, the people have come to feel that President Taft is primarily an interpreter of laws rather than an administrator of laws. . . . . .

"No President in recent years has won for himself more wide-spread personal admiration for kindliness, for candor, and for integrity than President Taft. . . . If, however, he does not receive a vote of confidence, it will not be because of personal unpopularity or personal distrust, but because the people have come to believe, not that human rights must be made to fit the Constitution, but that the Constitution must be made to fit human rights."

But even while Colonel Roosevelt's magazine is criticizing President Taft for his lack of progressiveness, Mr. La Follette's campaign-manager is proclaiming that "Roosevelt has betrayed La Follette and is a traitor to the Progressive cause," and the Progressive Republican Milwaukee *Journal*, Mr. La Follette's stanchest supporter in the West, is suggesting that "the nomination of President Taft might be fraught with less evil than the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt." *The Journal* states La Follette's grievance as follows:

"As a Progressive leader of proved ability, Senator La Follette was drafted as a leader of the fight to be made at Chicago. Colonel Roosevelt at that time positively eliminated himself from the 1912 fight, and his followers, for the most part being also sincere admirers of Senator La Follette, pledged themselves to the latter.

"La Follette started the fight at a time when the prospects for preventing the renomination of President Taft were ridiculously small. As the movement grew and the indications of possible Progressive strength developed, the Roosevelt boom was launched."

And, to add to the confusion, there is the Cummins boom.

Turning again to President Taft's newspaper champions, we find the Philadelphia *Press* declaring that "the great majority of Republicans want Mr. Taft renominated and reelected, on the strength both of his record as a sane, fearless, and upright Executive, and of his character as a statesman as well as a man." He is "the party's best asset," insists the Philadelphia paper, "and by far its best candidate"; and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* maintains that the advances made under his administration "have been greater than under any other President." Moreover, says *The Standard Union:*

"There has never been any doubt where Mr. Taft stood. One can go back to his earliest speeches, before his election, and find the same sturdy profession of faith. There is no other person, in fact, of nearly such conspicuous station, whose own principles and utterances and performances have so exactly embodied and illustrated the issues on which the Republican party must go to the people next November for the vote of confidence which

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should come to it unless the election of all the Republican Presidents was a mistake the people regret."

The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* reminds us that we owe to President Taft's Administration such progressive measures as

"The postal savings-banks, the non-partizan tariff board, the strengthening of the Interstate Commerce Law, the investigation by a commission of the over-issue of railroad securities, the affirmation by the United States Supreme Court of the Employers' Liability Law for railroads, the enforcement of the law limiting hours of labor on railroads, the extension of rural free delivery of mail, the creation of a Federal Bureau of Mines with its life-saving devices, the enforcement of the Antitrust Law."

FALL OF THE CHINESE THRONE

GENTLY, but none the less definitely, the door seems to have been closed upon the past in China, and among our papers, which have long regarded the abdication of the Manchu rulers as inevitable, there is, therefore, less of surprize at the accomplished fact than of conjecture regarding the unknown future. A dynasty nearly 300 years old surrenders, almost without bloodshed, and practically without conditions, to the new republic. In all the history of revolutions, thinks the New York *Press*, it is not likely that an empire ever fell more gently. Yet notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that the multiplicity of rumors have made people a little weary, the New York *Times* says what many other papers repeat when it remarks that "there has been nothing so tremendous in itself or so pregnant with possible consequences in the history of the world in many generations." No longer, observes the Springfield *Republican*, can we say with Kipling that "East is East and West is West," for the twain have met, and "isolated from the beginning of time, China now steps upon the stage of world history, and its part there will be great." The erection of a Chinese republic, reflects the New York *Evening Post*, too, can not but "react, in the course of time, on affairs outside of Asia," and influence Western monarchies toward democracy—"the records of the next few years may very well show a new democratic movement in Russia, or perhaps even in Germany, urged on by the example of China."

The abdication of the little Pu-Yi and his royal relatives had been foreshadowed by previous concessions, by the failure of the Imperial forces in the field, and by the long-drawn-out negotiations between Premier Yuan Shih-kai and the republican leaders in the South. Three decrees, of abdication, of approval of republican government, and of acquiescence in the conditions agreed upon by the Premier, were issued from the throne on February 12. According to a version of the decree of abdication printed by the New York *Sun*, it contained these words:

"The whole country is tending toward a republican form of government. It is the will of Heaven, and it is certain we could not reject the desire of the people for the sake of the honor and glory of one family. We, the Dowager Empress and the Emperor, hand over the sovereignty to the people. We decide the form of government to be a constitutional republic.

"In this time of transition, in order to unite the South and the North, we appoint Yuan Shih-kai to organize a provisional government, consulting the people's army regarding the union of the five peoples, Manchus, Chinese, Mongolians, Mohammedans, and Tibetans. These peoples jointly make the great state of Chung Hwa Ming-kus, a republic of China.

"We retire to a peaceful life and will enjoy the respectful treatment of the nation."

The republicans, on their side, make certain promises of fair and kind treatment of the nobility, the imperial kinsmen, and the non-Chinese of the Empire. Eight pledges are made to the Emperor in return for his abdication. These are:

"1. The Emperor shall retain his title and be respected as a foreign monarch.

"2. The Emperor shall receive an annual grant of 4,000,000 taels until the currency is reformed, after which he shall receive $4,000,000, Mexican.

"3. A temporary residence shall be provided in the Forbidden City, and later the Imperial family shall reside in the summer palace, ten miles outside of Peking.

"4. The Emperor may observe the sacrifices at his ancestral tombs and temples, which will be protected by republican soldiers.

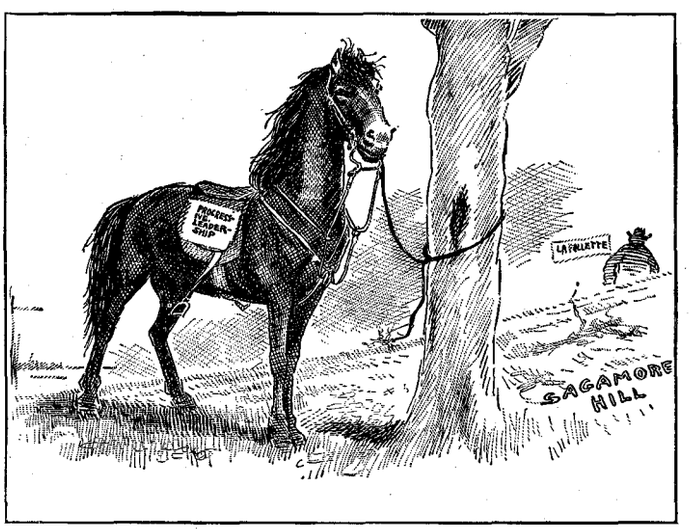
"5. The great tomb of the late Emperor Kwangsu will be completed and the funeral ceremony fittingly observed at the republic's expense.

"6. The palace attendants may be retained, but the number of eunuchs can not be increased.

"7. The Emperor's property will be protected by the republic.

"8. The Imperial guards will be governed by the Army Board, the republic paying their salaries."

The establishment of some sort of Chinese republic is, then, assured, concludes the New York *Tribune*, "and it seems probable that it will be a far more democratic republic than any in the Western world." A good omen is seen in the resignation of President Sun Yat-sen, and the prompt choice by the National Assembly of Yuan Shih-kai as President of the reunited nation. In his letter of resignation Dr. Sun paid tribute to Yuan as "a man of constructive ability, upon whom our united nation looks



UP TO TEDDY.

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

LEAP-YEAR.

"Speak to me, love—only speak, love!"

—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

TEMPTATION.

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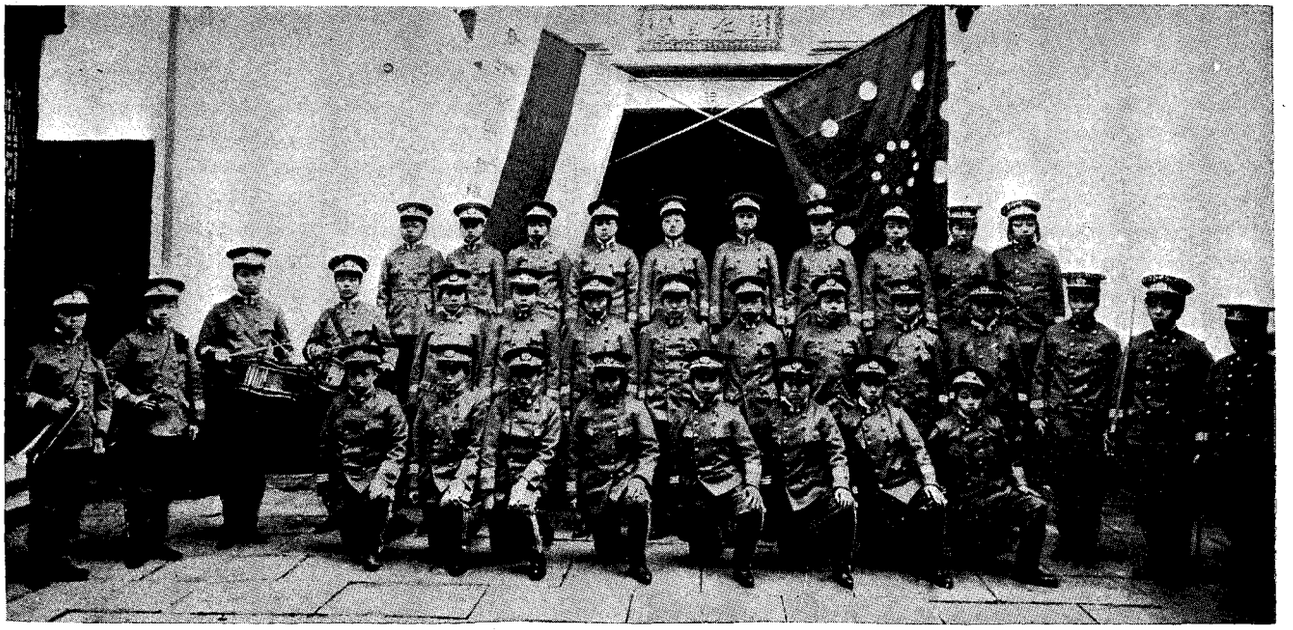

CHINESE GIRL STUDENTS AT SHANGHAI WHO JOINED THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

with the hope that he will bring about the consolidation of its interests." Some, however, still point to the dangers of disintegration and foreign intervention, and to the impossibility of real self-government by a nation made up so largely of illiterate millions. "Facing an empty treasury, the threat of secession by the Mongol princes, the discontent of those who have fattened upon the corruption of the Imperial house and its satellites, and having to deal with unknown quantities in the provincial and national legislatures, the new government," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "has an appalling task before it." Nevertheless, the New York *Times* can not deny "that there are some signs of a success that a few months ago seemed inconceivable." The "absence of definite information of anarchy" would seem to show an efficient sentiment in support of the republican movement. The success of the insurgent arms must have been due in part to a "noteworthy spirit of cooperation" among the people. And the admirable restraint shown toward foreigners argues discipline or good-will, tho it is doubtless in part owing to the fact that the revolution has been led by Chinamen educated abroad. "Let us hope," continues *The Times*, that the new leaders will establish "fair and peaceful relations with other nations," and that "other nations will cooperate."

Showing how "the Manchu regency bent before breaking," the New York *World* thus reviews in its editorial columns the history of the making-over of China:

"The reform movement began in 1898 and soon compelled concessions. Following the Imperial reform edict of September 1, 1906, the late Empress Dowager and the infant Emperor pledged themselves in 1908 to establish constitutional government within nine years. In 1909 the first Provincial Assemblies met, and an Imperial 'Consultative Assembly' was established May 9, 1910, to serve as a Senate later when a lower house should be set up. Of its 200 members, half represented the eighteen new and popular Provincial Assemblies, which really rule China; the other half were princes, nobles, Manchu clansmen, eminent scholars, and great capitalists named by the Throne, somewhat as in Germany.

"Last May, a year later, the revolution was hastened by the naming of an Executive Council of which, despite fair promises, eight members were royal princes, four were Manchus, and only five Chinese. The Regent in July replied to critics of this arrangement that 'the right to name officials belongs to the Emperor alone,' and tried to reduce the powers of the protesting Provincial Assemblies.

"The brief war followed, and at once demonstrated how far the country had changed since the Boxer revolt."

LABOR-LEADERS AND THE LAW

THE TIME is now ripe, said President Taft in a recent message, for us to look searchingly into our industrial problem. And editors and others who have since been looking for signs of this ripeness of the times have found certain things which might seem to justify the President's anxiety for a "patient and courageous" inquiry. For instance, they have seen fifty-four labor-leaders arrested or "wanted" on warrants accusing them of complicity in a great dynamite plot. They hear prominent, if not official, representatives of the workers avowing that their hearts are "with the McNamara boys as long as they are fighting against the capitalist," and asserting that "the forces are getting ready and the workers of this country of the stock of Garibaldi, of Washington, and of Kossuth will not be afraid to take up arms if driven much longer." And they find all this startlingly supplemented by the spokesman of our greatest industrial corporation, who referred the other day to the "things being said nowadays which are very similar indeed to things said just before the French Revolution." Then there is the bitterness engendered by such strikes as that at Lawrence, and while the observer may not be convinced that the "class consciousness" and "class warfare" preached by so many of the Socialists are already here, it is to be noted that *Collier's Weekly* can not refrain from summing up the situation in these words:

"For labor, its McNamaras; for capital, its 'legal representatives.' For capital, the railroad pass; for labor, dynamite."

Announcements that other sensations would follow the McNamara confessions were fully justified when the fifty-four labor-leaders were indicted by the Federal grand jury at Indianapolis and most of them were arrested. All but four of them belong to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the most noteworthy names are those of Frank H. Ryan, president of the association, Herbert S. Hockin, J. J. McNamara's successor as secretary-treasurer, and John T. Butler, first vice-president. It may be that none of them is guilty of any wrong-doing, but the prosecution will try to prove that the accused were concerned in a dynamite plot or series of plots, embracing upward of one hundred explosions taking place in various parts of the country during the six years from the summer of 1905 to October 6, 1911.

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The Government's theory, as explained by the New York *Tribune*, is "that all of these explosions were intended to intimidate employers and non-union workingmen, with the general intent to abolish the so-called 'open shop' and compel submission to the demands of certain labor organizations, more particularly the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers." *The Tribune* goes on to quote a list of the chief explosions or attempts, which, exclusive of the wrecking of the Los Angeles *Times* building, shows that there were "two explosions in 1905, nine in 1906, six in 1907, twenty-six in 1908, twenty in 1909, twenty-five in 1910, and thirteen in 1911." The basis of the present action, according to Federal District Attorney C. W. Miller, lies chiefly in some forty thousand letters and telegrams taken from the ironworkers' international headquarters. In an Indianapolis "special" to the New York *World*, certain other facts concerning these dynamite cases are briefly presented. To quote:

"Thirteen indictments charge conspiracy to commit an overt act against the Government by movement of dynamite and explosives contrary to Federal statutes.

"Fifteen indictments charge unconsummated acts in conspiracy to violate Federal laws in transportation of explosives.

"Four indictments charge the fifty-four men with being principals or abettors of J. J. and J. B. McNamara and Ortie E. McManigal in actual movement of the explosives.

"No indictment charges any one with the actual dynamiting of property.

"Sixteen officers and executive-board members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers during the past five years are among those indicted.

"Thirty-four business agents and walking delegates belonging to Iron Workers indicted.

"Two organizers for carpenters, one machinist, and a Detroit labor-leader indicted. . . . . .

"The fifty-four men will be tried together.

"Trial expected to start May 1. Probably will last five months.

"Presiding judge who will hear the cases, Judge A. B. Anderson.

"United States District Attorney in charge of prosecution, Charles W. Miller, Indianapolis.

"Penalty on conviction for each offense, eighteen months' to two years' imprisonment, to which may be added a fine not to exceed $2,000.

"It is optional with the court to inflict cumulative or concurrent sentences, which might result in convicted men being sent to prison for long terms."

If the Government proves its case, thinks the New York *Tribune*, "it will show a deplorable state of morality in this union." Other editors similarly limit their condemnation, or excoriate those "false leaders" who "misrepresent union labor." Whatever the outcome of the trial at Indianapolis, there seems now to be a general editorial agreement that the mass of unionists are guiltless. Nevertheless, the New York *Evening Post* reminds the rank and file of labor-union men that their vital interest lies "in a real clearing-up of the whole matter." Others regret that organized labor has not assisted the Government in ferreting out those responsible for the dynamitings. And, declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, since neither of these things has as yet been done, "justly or otherwise, public confidence has been profoundly shaken and the honest and law-abiding among the unionists will unfortunately suffer with the guilty." Still, says the Cleveland *Leader*, organized labor may be "perhaps justified in remaining passive until these cases are disposed of." But—

"When the law and its officers have done all they can to discover and punish the dynamiters, the unions should act. If they wish to retain the confidence and support of the people of the United States, which have enabled them to win their battles in the past, they must subdue or expel from their ranks all thugs, dynamiters, and inciters of violence.

"The unions in this country are facing a crisis. They must deal with it vigorously and sternly, or lose much of their power and influence."

Judge Gary's warning at a New York dinner, that there are signs of revolt akin to those preceding the French Revolution, was contained in these paragraphs, which we take from a New York *Sun* report:

"I tell you, gentlemen, that there are things being said nowadays which are very similar indeed to things said just before the French Revolution. I tell you that the spark may yet make a flame, and that soon. I have an especial reason for saying this, a reason which affects you and me. Men of great power and influence in the affairs of the country have not all of us done the fair thing. It is imperative that something be done to improve the condition of mankind. Can not we ourselves do something to improve that condition? Let us not be resentful toward criticism, but let us benefit by it. I say that it is not only good morals but good policy likewise to improve those conditions. Unless capitalists, corporations, rich men, powerful men, themselves take a leading part in trying to improve the

MR. SPECIAL PRIVILEGE IS COMFORTABLE.
—Herbert Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

"I FEAR THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE A FARCE."—BRYAN.
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

BRACING.

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SAMUEL M. LINDSAY,
Who drafted the Children's Bureau Bill.

CHILDREN OF THE LAWRENCE STRIKERS BEING CARED FOR IN NEW YORK.
About 150 of these children, ranging from 2 to 12 years, arrived in New York on February 10, to be cared for by working people until peace is restored in their home town.

JOHN D. LINDSAY,
Who opposes his namesake's measure.

WRESTLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF CHILD WELFARE.

conditions of humanity, great changes will come, and they will come mighty quickly, and the mob will bring them.

"I appeal to you that in your dealings with men under you you take great care to be sure that you are doing the square thing by them."

FEDERAL CARE OF CHILDREN

TO SENATOR BAILEY'S JEER that the Children's Bureau Bill is an attempt "to put children on a level with pigs," Senator Borah instantly replied with an admission that it aims "to raise them to a level with pigs" in the Government's solicitude. The bill, which passed the Upper House under Senator Borah's guidance by a vote of 54 to 20, embodies an idea which has been struggling for legislative recognition for the past five years, and it has behind it, according to the New York *Survey* (Sociological), the united support of "every national organization interested in the welfare of children" except the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the American Humane Association. This bill provides that "there shall be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau," whose duty it shall be to "investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life," especially "the questions of infant mortality, the birth-rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, and legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories."

Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of Social Legislation in Columbia University, and vice-chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, drafted the bill. The watchwords of the bureau, he says, will be "investigation, information, interpretation of facts." To quote him further:

"The resources of private philanthropy and private charity are spent generously for the benefit of the children of the nation. Let us hasten the day when the nation shall do its full part in this matter, perhaps the only part it can do, by spreading abroad an educational influence with respect to this subject that will make child labor an impossibility throughout the length and breadth of our land."

Opponents of the bill decry it as unconstitutional, inquisitorial, an invasion of the privacy of the home, an interference in matters entirely within the jurisdiction of the individual States, and a menace to the welfare of certain philanthropic organizations which depend on the liberality of private citizens for their support. Thus in a printed circular of objections issued by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and signed by its president, John D. Lindsay, we read that this bureau will mean a duplication of work, since the Census Bureau already deals with infant mortality and the birth-rate, and the Bureau of Labor with all subjects connected with the employment and diseases of working people, children as well as adults, while the Bureau of Education gathers statistics of legislation affecting children in the several States. Moreover, says Mr. Lindsay, "the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with State legislation on the subject of child welfare"; and he quotes Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of the society, to the effect that "the plan should not be tolerated for a single moment," since "the States are well able to take care of themselves in the protection of their own children." Moreover, says Mr. Gerry:

"If Congress should enact this law the effect would be most disastrous, financially, to all our societies. Bequests now made to them individually would instead be left to this great central national bureau to be squandered at its pleasure in 'educational' work and fat salaries to the deserving. Useless statistics would be piled up by the millions and our great and glorious work of rescue and prevention obscured. I can not well conceive of a plan better framed than this to destroy our usefulness. To make the prevention of cruelty a subject for politicians to utilize in political patronage and for personal capital is to lower the whole moral tone of the nation."

Among the newspaper opponents of the bureau we find the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which regard it as another instance of "government meddling"; the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), which echoes the objections raised by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the Boston *Journal* (Ind.), which thinks that "the 'syndicated parent' is already too large a factor in our national life"; and the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (Fin.), which finds it "difficult to select from the objections to such a proposition, and difficult also to treat it with patience," and laments

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that "argument and ridicule seem to have lost much of their wonted efficiency."

Referring apparently to the fact that the idea of a children's bureau was originated by Miss Lillian D. Wald and numbers Miss Jane Addams among its champions, Senator Bailey informed the Senate that "the more a woman knows about the things she ought to know, the less she knows about the things we are doing here." To his contention that the measure is unconstitutional Senators Root, Owen, and Reed replied that then the Bureaus of Animal and Plant Industry, the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Education, and the Bureau of Mines are also established in violation of the Constitution.

Advocates of the Children's Bureau point out that where work along the proposed lines has been already done by existing bureaus it has been fragmentary and sporadic, whereas the new organization would give the States comprehensive and correlated information on which to base their child-welfare legislation. Moreover, they say, such information, and the general activities of the bureau, ought to be a help rather than a hindrance to the privately financed child-welfare organizations already in existence. The Washington *Herald* (Ind.) points out that the proposed bureau would enable humanitarian societies to expose conditions that prevail in the cotton-mills and in mines where children are employed, and to obtain remedial legislation.

The bill is likely to commend itself by the enemies it has made, thinks the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which comments as follows on Senator Stone's complaint that the measure is "inquisitorial":

"In its inquisitiveness the bureau might find children working overtime, working when they ought to be at school, working under unsanitary conditions."

"Not one objection," thinks the Dallas *News* (Ind.), "rises above the level of puerility," and "each is of such gravity that, heaped together, they would not disturb the exquisite balance of an apothecary's scale." Such a bureau, declares the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "can do much for the benefit of humanity" by acting as "a clearing-house of statistics and information." "It is a good bill," says the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.), and the progressive Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) remarks approvingly:

"There is nothing to be gained by this first national step to the solution of the child-labor problems except justice to children and efficiency for future citizenship—which would seem to be enough. Nobody and no party will get honor or credit by being respectable in the treatment of the child's rights. No interest will make money by the square deal to children. Some interests will lose money. If Congress establishes the bureau of child welfare, it will do so simply because it is the right thing to do."

Among other papers advocating the new bureau are the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), and Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.). "There is much possible good in the new bill, and no harm worth considering," insists the Birmingham paper. To the charge that the bureau would interfere with State rights the Columbus *Dispatch* answers:

"This is an old argument which is applied to pretty nearly every effort to add to the usefulness of the Federal Government. The purpose of the bureau is not to interfere with any State in the protection of its children. Neither is it the purpose of the bill to create a bureau that will make or enforce law. Its only business will be to collect facts about child life and, by presenting them intelligently, to create sentiment that will assist in the enforcement of the existing State laws by the rightful authorities and indicate to legislators what other safeguards should be thrown about the children to protect them from injury and injustice and to enable them to develop to the full stature of good manhood and womanhood."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

As a Presidential candidate Mr. La Follette is a big success at stirring up Roosevelt sentiment.—*Toledo Blade.*

It looks as if Clarence Darrow will be forced to divide that $50,000 fee with a few more lawyers.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The people seem to insist on the recall; not only for judges, but for Presidents and ex-Presidents as well.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It is doubtful if Dickens could have written more or better stories had he lived in the Indiana literary belt.—*Toledo Blade.*

Governor Foss recommends a law to prevent the sale of worthless stock. Enemy of business! Socialist!! Anarchist!!!—*Philadelphia North American.*

A Cleveland man was arrested for stealing $118 worth of butter and eggs. Foolish to take such risks just for two or three meals.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The gold exports clearly indicate a purpose of the Money Trust not to be found with "the goods on" when that Congress committee gets around.—*New York World.*

A Missourian who boasted that he had never worn a suit costing more than $6 died at St. Joseph the other day. He had to die to keep from spoiling his record.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

That efforts to make foodstuffs out of petroleum should be undertaken at the University of Pittsburg is strange. That work should have been left to the Rockefeller Foundation. Pittsburg should direct its energies to making sausages from pig iron.—*New York World.*

There is no doubt about Gomez's courage. He is willing to be Mexico's President.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It is only a few steps from Baltimore to Washington, but there is many a pitfall on the road.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Among those who do not appear to be at all interested is Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Russia refuses to admit the Salvation Army. Russia has an awful suspicion of armies that are not in the Czar's uniform.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Henry Labouchere, editor of London *Truth*, died leaving an estate worth $4,000,000. Truth does not always pay so well.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

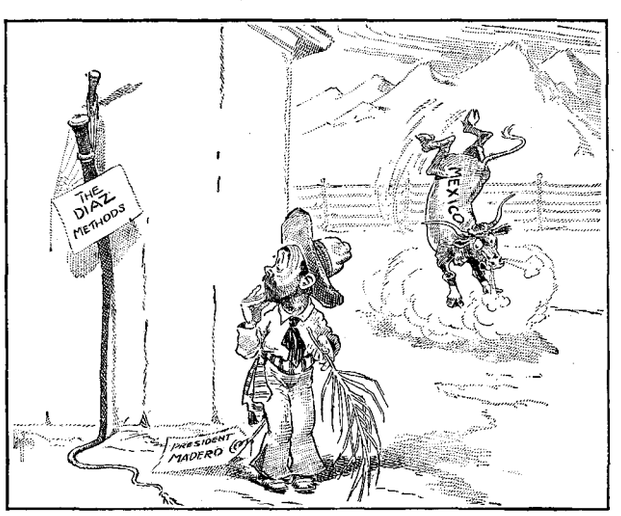
J. P. Morgan is going to keep his art treasures in America. If England wants our coin, she's got to marry it.—*Washington Post.*

Farmers in Kansas and Missouri are so prosperous that many of them can afford to eat their own butter and eggs.—*Kansas City Journal.*

When Chairman Mack said the party was ready for a fight, he did not mean it as a signal to Watterson and Harvey.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Colonel Roosevelt says he is in favor of woman-suffrage, but he is keeping his stand on paper-bag cooking a profound secret.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

One sweetly solemn thought comes to us o'er and o'er—if La Follette stands for the recall of everybody, he even stands for the recall of La Follette. Or doesn't he?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



I HATE TO DO IT.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVING IN BELFAST TO QUELL THE RIOTS THAT NEVER OCCURRED.

A BELFAST RIOT THAT EVAPORATED

BLOODSHED, RIOT, and general violence were expected at Belfast when Mr. Winston Churchill made his Home-Rule speech there. The Presbyterians of Ulster, mostly of Scottish origin, were to draw their claymores and cut down the advocates of a Home Rule denounced by a previous meeting of 50,000 Presbyterians in Belfast as "Rome Rule." Racial, religious, and pocket interests were at stake, we are told in the English press, and Ulstermen, who boast of being "Die-hards," were not going to let a Liberal Minister and his myrmidons defy them on their native heath. But Mr. Churchill's speech fell flat. All who heard it had already made up their minds, and there was no excitement beyond a parade with banners and effigies and a few derisive shouts. In his speech that was expected to set Ulster aflame Mr. Churchill merely outlined as follows the provisions of the Government's Home-Rule Bill:

WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Who braved Carson and his Orangemen and returned alive.

"While our bill gives Home Rule to Ireland, the Imperial Parliament reserves to itself the power of vetoing any measure passed at Dublin. The number of Irish representatives at Westminster will, of course, be diminished, but Ireland will have full control of her local finances. All local offices will be under the charge of the Irish administration. The judiciary will still be at the disposal of the Crown, but lesser officials will be subject to local appointment."

The tame result gives some of the predictions of trouble a comicality that they never intended. There was no "bloody orgy." Even *The Saturday Review* (Conservative) wrote as if Mr. Churchill could not get off without a broken head or a bullet in his body. He is in perfect health, however, unless he caught a cold in the pouring rain, and his friends are delighted at the success of their plan to have a Home-Rule speech in Belfast, while on the other side Mr. Carson and the Marquis of Londonderry are grinning at the futility of the demonstration which demonstrated nothing except what the world knew twelve months ago. Yet in anticipation of something very different Belfast had been turned into an armed camp. Every possible precaution was taken to anticipate the "Orange riots," once common in that section of the country. Mr. Churchill was hanged in effigy, and was hooted as his train left the city, but no one "was one penny the worse." The Conservative *Morning Post* (London) thinks that the First Lord would better have kept away, and says that—

SIR EDWARD CARSON,
Leader of the opposition to Home Rule in North Ireland.

"It is time for Liberals to recognize that they are face to face with elemental forces of which they have no experience, and that they are confronted by a problem for the solution of which their theories provide no remedy."

What these elemental forces are is explained by Mr. James Douglas in the London *Morning Leader*. This writer knows Ulster, and, altho a Liberal Home-Ruler, has a great respect for the Orange Unionists. He thinks it is an evidence of great temerity to dare the Ulster Lion in his den, and does not consider that Winston Churchill has done any service to the Home-Rule cause by the coining of a few glittering phrases. Of the Ulstermen he writes:

"Their opposition to Home Rule is partly racial, partly religious, and partly commercial and industrial. It is a terrible combination, for it is based on three passionate principles for which men are ready to lay down their lives if need be—their race, their faith, and their bread and butter."

The London *Times* thinks Mr. Churchill has incurred "a

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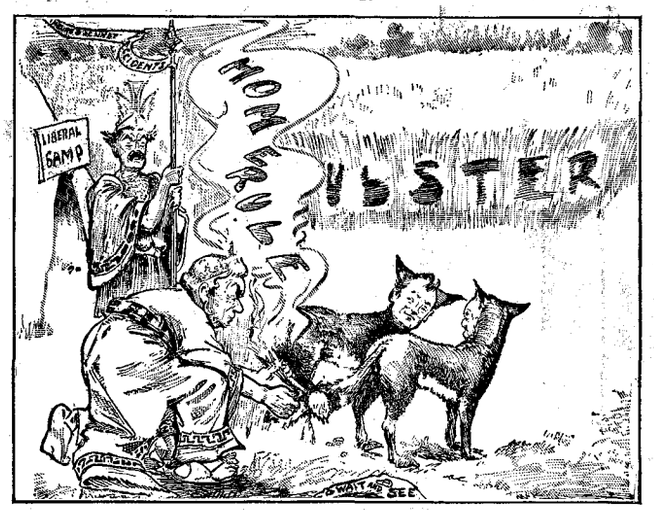

THE MODERN SAMSON
Sending fire into the fields of the Philistines.
—Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle.*

WAITING FOR WINSTON.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

FOREBODINGS THAT FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

heavy responsibility" in thus defying them. Mr. Churchill, says the London *Spectator*, knows exactly how Ulster stands, and knows the men of that province have already published their resolve "to repudiate the authority of an Irish Parliament should it ever be constituted." Ulster, *The Spectator* believes, should be left out of the Home-Rule provisions and retain its union with England; otherwise there will be blood spilled.

On the other hand, the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* applauds Churchill's invasion of Ulster, and takes an optimistic view of the Home-Rule outlook. It says:

"After eighteen years the country is disposed to consider Home Rule in a new spirit. The persistence of the Irish demand, when Ireland is prosperous and quiet, inclines thinking people to give it favorable consideration. Home Rule has not been killed by kindness or extinguished by coercion. It has been tried in the interval in other parts of the Empire with the best results. It fits in with what men are beginning to see is the inevitable evolution of Parliamentary institutions. It is warmly approved by all the British communities oversea, and may in time lead by an easy road to a new form of Imperial unity. So much are these new aspects of it in men's minds that only fifteen months ago a large and influential section of the Unionist party announced their intention of giving the question a favorable consideration with an open mind. . . . That the Tory party should slip back from the benignant frame of mind which obtained during the 'reign of reason' in 1909 was perhaps inevitable, but that they should slip back the whole way to basing their opposition on the irreconcilable and intolerant attitude of a minority of Ulster Unionists is, we confess, a little worse than we expected. We believe the triumph of Home Rule to be one of the certain events of the near future."

"BUBBLES."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

The Dublin *Weekly Freeman* sees nothing but bluff in the activity of Mr. Carson and Lord Londonderry against Home Rule, and thinks Mr. Churchill has defied and defeated the Orange faction in North Ireland. We read:

"Irish Nationalists are, of course, quite confident at present, both as to the prospects of Home Rule, and as to the hollowness of the Orange brag and buncombe and bluster. They see no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Government on the Irish question, particularly as they are themselves united almost as one man, and determined that the question shall be solved, and on Irish lines. And as to the Orange rebellion, that has been going to break out so often without ever having broken out at all, that no Irish Nationalist of common sense pays any attention to it. For the very same reason, perhaps, the Government are paying no attention to the threats and the rest of it this time. . . . We know quite well there are decent Orangemen, who, indeed, we hope and trust will become zealous members of the new Ireland, on the establishment of which, indeed, the decent Orangeman will, *ipso facto*, cease to be an Orangeman at all. But, in addition to the decent Orangeman, there is the hooligan Orangeman, and it is requisite that the authorities should keep an eye on him; and an eye on those whose vicious, malicious, bigoted speeches inspire him to his rioting and brutality. None of this bluster or riot can stop Home Rule."

A SOUTH-AMERICAN TRADE WAR

THE PRESS of Chile complain that Chilean ships and merchandise are being boycotted at Peruvian ports, and the *Dia* (Valparaiso), while not investigating the cause of such boycott, says "that the situation is likely to result in serious injury to the commerce of both nations." The editor of the *Dia* thinks that it is time to make reprisals, to ask protection from the Government, and to look for imports from other states such as Brazil or Ecuador. The very existence of Chile's mercantile marine is threatened and merchants must be encouraged to shun the ports of Peru, and to buy and sell elsewhere. The condition of things is thus outlined:

"It is very plain that we are being driven into a commercial war with Peru. It is not to be doubted that the Peruvian Government has given orders to the maritime authorities of the country to boycott the trade vessels of Chile and these authorities have not failed to carry out the instructions which had been deliberately formulated at Lima. The majority of Chile's products have thus been excluded from Peruvian markets. We see our breadstuffs, cereals, wine, hay, and other articles which our northern neighbors used to buy from us in vast quantities, supplanted by similar supplies obtained from other neighboring

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THE YELLOW DRAGON SINGS THE MARSEILLAISE.
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

THE ARCHITECTS.
—*The National Review* (Shanghai).

NEW SCENES IN AN OLD LAND.

states. Peru, commercially speaking, is now absolutely independent of Chile. There is every prospect of this persecution being aggravated until we shall not have any trade at all with Peru. What are we to do? At present we fold our arms and are waiting patiently for a result which in many ways will be the ruin of our trade interests."

The writer advocates retaliation by a similar boycott, and heartens his readers to the conflict in the following sentences:

"The prospect of commercial war with Peru ought not to alarm us. Our commercial power is superior to that of our vindictive and rancorous neighbors, and we may be certain that in such a conflict we shall not be the greatest losers. Nevertheless, we can not but consider that at the present moment Peru has one advantage over us. She has put us in the difficult position in which we stand. Moreover, her merchant marine, the foundation on which her commerce has been built up, has the advantage of being amply protected by the Government, which puts her trading fleet in a much more favorable position than ours is. We propose, then, to the navigation companies of Chile to take such measures as will not make it necessary for our ships to touch at Peruvian ports, and they will soon see which party to the trade war will win. This is the most important feature of the whole question, and when we talk of trade, hostile opposition, boycott, and commercial war we can only come to one conclusion, namely, that it is absolutely necessary for our Government to protect our merchant marine."

According to the "Statesman's Year Book," Chile in 1909 imported from Peru goods to the amount of $4,872,835 and exported to Peru to the amount of $1,059,060. In the same year Chile's merchant navy consisted of eighty-five steamers of 67,558 tons net, and ninety sailing-vessels of 49,254 tons net. The Chilean South American Steamship Company has twelve steamers which ply between South-American ports. Other steamship lines on the Chilean coast are British, German, and Italian companies, ten in all, seven of them being British and two German. The merchant navy of Peru in 1909 consisted of seven steamers of 6,959 tons and sixty sailing-vessels (over 50 tons) of 29,470 tons.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL.
"Welcome, welcome, little man!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

RUSSIA'S GRIP ON MONGOLIA

CHINA IS NOW a republic; the Manchus who governed the country for centuries have abdicated, and the pigtail is abolished. But the Japanese newspapers believe that the troubles of the Celestial Empire have only just begun. Mongolia, which has long been considered a part of China and as much her colonial possession as Canada is of England, or Porto Rico of the United States, has been taken hold of by Russia, and Nicholas is practically throned as securely in the capital of the Khans as in St. Petersburg. All this we learn from our latest Japanese exchanges, which keep a pretty close watch on Russian doings. Yet the newspapers of Japan do not seem to evince much serious concern over the Russian intrusion into the Chinese territory, declaring that the Mikado's Empire has no direct interest in that remote country. They of course look askance, and even with a sense of uneasiness, at this fresh move on the part of the Muscovites, but they feel that there is no sufficient reason for their launching a protest against it. This sentiment is exprest by the *Chuwo*, an influential Tokyo daily, when it says:

"Mongolia has never been conquered by China. It was of their own accord that the khanates came to swear allegiance to the Manchu dynasty, when the latter was at the zenith of its glory and power. What more natural than that Mongolia, seeing the Manchu sway doomed, should seek to break its bonds with the waning dynasty and reestablish an independent state? But the independence of the khanates will be but nominal. Having shaken off an old yoke, under which they were permitted to act much as they pleased, the princes of Mongolia are merely accepting a new one which may prove far more burdensome than the old. Needless to say that Russia has long been waiting for a chance like the present to put her grasping hands upon that vast country. Only the other day a Russian newspaper in Harbin, Manchuria, openly declared that, in the event of the downfall of the Manchu dynasty, Mongolia will no longer be obliged to accept the suzerain power of the new government. That semiofficial Russian organ, the *Novoye*

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Vremya, has also said that the present revolution in China is the outcome of the struggle among the various races for their respective racial unity and independence, intimating that Mongolia, whose inhabitants have no racial kinship with the Chinese, ought to become a separate state. To one who has followed Russia's course of action in Mongolia these seemingly innocent assertions sound ominous."

As a matter of fact, explains the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo), Outer Mongolia had long desired to secede, even before the outbreak of rebellion in central China. In the past several decades, we are informed, Mongolia witnessed the immigration of large numbers of Chinese, whose shrewdness in business, not unmixt with trickery, naturally aroused a feeling of enmity on the part of the Mongolians. The Peking Government, on the pretext of looking after the well-being of these settlers, dispatched numerous officials and troops to Mongolia, thus creating more occasion for irritation between China and the khanates. As to the question whether Russia will eventually annex Mongolia, the *Yorodzu* believes the Czar's Government will not proceed hastily or rashly, and it publishes the following opinion purporting to have emanated from official sources:

"What Russia intends to do at this moment is to insist on the evacuation of Mongolia by the Chinese officials and troops, who have been the cause of recurrent trouble both to the Peking Government and the khanates. So far, therefore, Russia's action is not necessarily unjust.

"What may happen in the future is difficult to say, but we have reason to believe that Russia will not fly in the face of the treaties which we have concluded with her, as well as with England and France, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China."

THE HERO OF CHINA'S REVOLUTION.

Gen. Li Yuen Hung, generalissimo of the republican army.

Despite this optimism prevailing in the official quarters in Tokyo, the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai are vigorously protesting against what they consider to be the Russian absorption of Mongolia. The *Shi-pao* and the *Shun-pao*, for instance, urge the republican Government to send an envoy to Mongolia to explain to the natives the material benefits which will be conferred upon them by the new administration. The Shanghai press recognize the necessity of bringing the internal strife to a speedy termination, lest greedy nations like Russia entice away the princes governing the outlying territories of China. That the apprehension of the Chinese editors is not without foundation seems evident from Peking dispatches to the leading newspapers in Japan. According to the *Jiji* (Tokyo) these rather ominous doings have been lately reported:

"The ceremony in which the Kutuktu of Mongolia was enthroned at Urga on January 1 was thoroughly Russian. Moreover, Russia presented the newly crowned Emperor of the khanates with a number of guns, which will be utilized by the corps of Imperial body-guards which Mongolia is to organize after the Russian model. As soon as the organization of the new Imperial Government is completed, Russia will station at Urga, the Mongolian capital, a minister instead of a consul. This town is on the main trade route between the Siberian town of Kiakta and the Chinese town of Kalgan, which latter is connected with Peking by a line of railway. The new Government of Mongolia declared, presumably at the instance of Russia, that all officials shall wear 'Western' costume, whereas non-official subjects shall wear native Mongolian costume. No Chinese costume will be allowed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA NOT IMPERIALISTIC

IMPERIALISM is sometimes coupled with a mention of the Monroe Doctrine in a sneering and disparaging tone by some newspaper writers when speaking of the United States. This has been particularly the case in the Far East, where Chinese and Japanese journalists have frequently shown their dread of American expansion in Cathay. Japan has been especially affected with this cloudy view of the future, altho that country shows some symptoms of a clearer vision. As a general thing, however, it must be admitted that while Japan has absorbed with a thorough receptivity the sciences and arts of the West, she has not studied with equal earnestness the Western peoples themselves. Her misconceptions with regard to America's attitude toward the Sunrise Empire and American policies and purposes in the Far East largely arise from her ignorance of our national traits and characteristics. So we are told by the brilliant Japanese journalist, Mr. Kayahara, who writes on "America and the Americans" in a current issue of the *Shin Koron*, a popular Tokyo monthly. We have heard much about the cosmopolitanism of the Japanese, but Mr. Kayahara informs us that his countrymen are too insular and look not far beyond the narrow precincts of their archipelago. As an instance he points out a number of Japanese students of world-politics, who declare that America has abandoned the Monroe Doctrine to adopt imperialism. They are wrong, he argues. The Monroe Doctrine still remains the guiding force of the American nation, and, as for imperialism, he thinks that we are not a people who feel the necessity of adopting such a principle. In his own words:

"To understand the American people, one must first understand the physical feature of the country in which they exist. For it is a truism in the philosophy of history that a people inhabiting a large country with limitless resources are essentially conservative, by which it is meant that such a people do not seek to expand externally with the same eagerness that animates a nation occupying a small country in its hunt after fortune in foreign lands. To understand this axiom, one need only recall the histories of Phenicia, Greece, the Roman Empire, Great Britain, and Germany. . . . America is endowed with enormous natural resources and is self-sufficient to a degree never realized by the Egyptians of old. As long as America enjoys this privilege she will be but half-hearted in embracing any principle like imperialism."

Mr. Kayahara, like Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard University, believes that we are a nation as peaceably inclined as we are indifferent to imperialism. He views with equanimity our recent activities in Manchuria and China and the fortification of the Philippines, and asserts that these are no signs of our becoming imperialistic. To quote:

"Let America build railroads in Manchuria or anywhere in China; ler her finance the Chinese Government and corporations; let her financiers and manufacturers and traders do just as they want in the Orient. As for ourselves, we may rest assured that such activities are commercial, not political. The money kings in Wall Street, Jews and Gentiles, are trying hard to find a dumping-ground for the gold that is overflowing their coffers. Why not let them invest it in Chinese railways as well as in any other business? To make a great ado every time they put their hands in some enterprise in our neighboring countries simply shows our insularity and narrowness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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INSTINCT AND EDUCATION

WHAT CAN investigation into the instincts of animals have to do with modifying our views of the education of children? The one has much bearing on the other, we are told by Director John B. Watson, of the Johns Hopkins University psychological laboratory, in *Harper's Magazine* (New York, February), and we may yet see the pedagog altering his methods and readjusting his ideas in the light of some one's experiments on dogs or cats. More exact knowledge of the different types of so-called "native" or "untutored" activity, both in animals and children, will undoubtedly serve, Dr. Watson tells us, both to adjust our ideas of evolution to some of the more recently discovered facts, and to assist the child-psychologist in his problems. What is "instinct" in the first place? This question, often answered by naturalists in various ways, is thus elucidated by the writer:

"Our results, in so far as they have been reported, seem to show that there are at least three great divisions or classes into which we may provisionally throw the acts of animals: Instincts essentially perfect upon their first appearance; instincts which must be supplemented by habit; and, finally, random activity of instinctive origin. It must not be supposed that these three classes are bounded by hard-and-fast lines. As a matter of fact, instincts shade off into one another in such a way that an absolute classification can not be made."

DR. JOHN B. WATSON,

Who suggests a new type of teacher to explore the individual tendencies of children and thus shape each child's training to fit its capabilities.

With the first two classes we are reasonably familiar, but what is meant by the third? It is explained by Dr. Watson, after remarking that his first class of "perfect" instincts is probably very small, and that most so-called instincts belong to the second class, in which tuition of some form is necessary to supplement and improve them. He says:

"The third class of responses which may, in lieu of a better name, be called random activity, is one which appears for the first time in the life of the child or animal in a yet more indefinite form. . . . I have in mind the random acts of children and all higher animals which are made in response to the indefinite stimulation of warmth and cold, smells and tastes, light and darkness, hunger and thirst. The higher we go in the animal scale the greater is the number of these random movements. It has been said that the human child has no instincts at all comparable with those of the animal, but this is true only with respect to the first two classes of instincts. As regards the presence of the third class of instinctive activity, it is certainly true that the child is sensitive to a wider range of stimuli and can respond to such stimuli by a more varied assortment of movements than any other animal. It is these random movements which are utilized in building up the great store of habits which make the artizan, the musician, the actor, the financier, and the conventional society man. . . . The more complex habits of eating, speaking, and of reading, writing, and drawing, are built thus by combining these fundamental random acts into systems.

"The animals are much like the child in this respect. They also, at least in all the higher forms, are equipped with a wide series of indefinite forms of action. When the hungry puppy is confronted with a puzzle-box containing food, the entrance to which is come at only by pulling out a plug which holds the door, he has no fixt instinctive act which is going to help him out of his difficulty. He attacks the problem as best he can by clawing at the box everywhere, biting, pushing, and pulling everything seen and touched. In this group of random acts some one act will bring success. If the difficulty is presented often enough, the animal forms the habit of reacting with the right movement just as the child learns to act properly when he sees the rattle. The useless random activity dies away, and the useful act or acts become ingrained in the form of a habit. . . . . .

"Children differ enormously as regards the types of objects, relations, and situations which call forth these random responses. Two children under my close observation developed different tendencies at a very early age. The first, a girl, was surrounded from her second birthday with trains and mechanical toys of several varieties. Almost no kind of real interest was displayed anywhere between the ages of two and six. The boy, on the other hand, early began to attempt to control these toys, taking up the broken and battered fire-engines, wagons, and trains which had been discarded by his sister. By the time he reached his fourth year the greater part of his playtime was given over to these toys and to the use of what tools were allowed him. I am not arguing here for any fundamental differentiation in the early activity of the two sexes—there may or may not be such differences. But certainly it is clearly established that children differ enormously and fundamentally in their modes of response to the various objects, persons, and conditions that surround them.

"This brings us to the practical reasons for putting so much time upon the study of animal instincts. . . . As adults we are interested in instinctive tendencies because we realize that our whole lives have been influenced in many surprizing and unaccountable ways by them. They determine in large measure our choice of companions, occupations, and our pleasures. . . . Any instructor who has had long experience with students can clearly see in many otherwise promising men uneradicated traces of secretiveness, shyness, and diffidence, of too great assertiveness, and of other tendencies which produce a lack of balance in the individual, and which put him at a disadvantage in close competition. I feel that these seemingly slight, yet really distressing, drawbacks to a career might have been prevented had there been sufficient care spent in an early singling-out of the tendencies which underlie them and in taking active measures for their eradication."

We hear much nowadays of "vocational" education, and one would think that testing a youth's capabilities for this or that occupation was an easy matter. There are two serious obstacles to its success, Dr. Watson thinks; first, we must go much further than we have done in the way of technical ability to make such tests, so that we can test for good journalistic ability, for instance, as we do now for color-blindness; and second, we must overcome the evils of the group method of instruction, so that some account may be taken of individual impulses, tendencies, and aptitudes. Moreover:

"I do not doubt but that early scrutiny of tendencies and the prompt enforcement of corrective habits would spare us many a neuropath and many a criminal, even tho in such cases the hereditary equipment be poor. Secondly, many incipient tendencies if properly fostered would lead probably to genius, certainly to a higher average of efficiency. . . . Something might be gained by educating a new type of teacher—a research, secondary, and high-school teacher combined, one capable of taking a small group of children through the formative period from the earliest grammar grades to graduation from the high school. Wouldn't it be a safe experiment to give three such teachers, with their work suitably differentiated, the responsibility of bringing up a squad of twenty children? Under such a system they might carefully note the individual tendencies, impulses, capabilities, and defects in each child, and could shape their methods of training intelligently."

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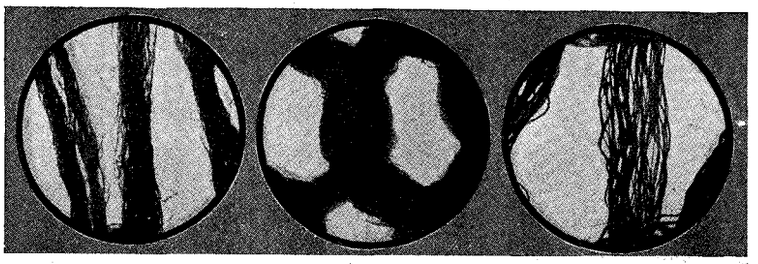
A PERPETUAL ARC LAMP

THE CHANGE from the day of filling, trimming, and cleaning the old kerosene lamp to the day of the electric bulb is now repeated in the case of the arc lamp by the invention of a new type that dispenses with the laborious renewal of carbons and cleaning of globes. Carbons are not really necessary to the electric arc; the arc may be formed between



RAMIE FIBERS. COTTON FIBERS. ARTIFICIAL SILK.

FIBERS FOR MAKING WELSBACH MANTLES.

conductors of any nature whatever. Carbon has been generally used because it was cheap and convenient and gave good results; but of late it has been found not only possible but desirable to supplant it in certain cases. The light in a carbon arc, we are told by a writer in *The Inventive Age* (Washington), is given out by "an intensely luminous vapor of carbon, under terrific temperatures due to the electric current and the resistance of the vapor." We read further:

It is a curious thing, but the particles of carbon in the arc lamp are not necessarily burned. For the most part they are merely heated to incandescence and fly off into the atmosphere.

"In the same way, a metal may be found that will not burn or oxidize, and yet be heated into incandescence by the current, and give out light, but not burn. If such a metal could be found that would not condense later into solid and unmanageable form, we would have an arc without carbons, non-renewable, continuous."

What is known as the "regenerative flame arc" is one way of carrying out this plan, as it uses the vapor over and over before solidification. It is used chiefly in Europe. In this country the lamps that depend on this principle are made chiefly of mercury —among the few metals that will condense into liquid form and thus answer for a carbonless arc. But early lamps using mercury had serious drawbacks and gave a ghostly light that made them undesirable. As we are told:

"It [mercury] will vaporize under the heat of an electric current, and will rapidly condense back into the liquid. . . . The familiar green mercury lamp is an example of this metal, used to make light. But as glass is the material for the tube, . . . you can not get the mercury arc very hot, and this involves two unfortunate results—the tube must be long and unwieldy to get enough resistance at that temperature, and the color will be an unpleasant green. To increase the temperature, make the tube more compact, and obtain white and yellow instead of green rays, has been the object of scientists for years."

The desired end has finally been reached by using quartz instead of the more easily melted glass, and a lamp is now available that uses a continuous vapor arc. The objectionable features of former lamps have been entirely overcome, and the new lamp is thus described:

"It keeps up indefinitely, condensing and vaporizing over and over again. The light is a beautiful whitish yellow, brilliant and powerful. With such a lamp, necessitating no renewals of the carbons and no cleaning of globes, the ideal arc seems at hand. Fifty of these lamps, which are known as the Silca-Westinghouse, have been installed in Paris, and one has been introduced into this country."

SILK MANTLES FOR GAS LAMPS

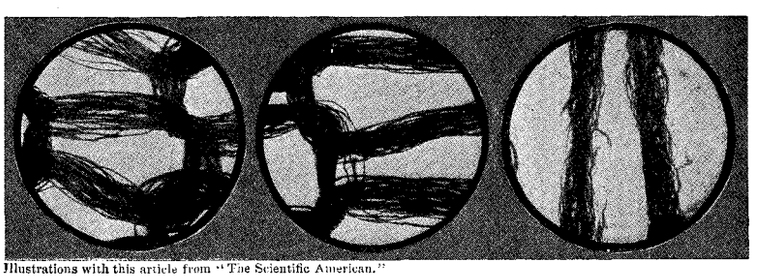
ONE WOULD think that the kind of material used as a basis for the Welsbach mantle would not matter much, for this material is entirely removed before the mantle is used, and serves merely as a foundation on which are deposited the crystalline substances whose brilliant glowing furnishes the light. Yet so closely are these crystals intermingled with the texture of the fabric employed as a base, and so exactly does the mantle in its final form simulate the appearance of that fabric, altho the material itself has entirely vanished, that it seems to partake, in some degree, of the fabric's qualities—its toughness, resistance to shock, and durability. This fact, we learn from an article in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, January 27), was discovered in the infancy of the incandescent gas light, and attempts were made to find a better material than cotton, which at first was used exclusively. Ramie fiber, which has been employed on a large scale, and has been a favorite because of its large radiating-surface and great resistance to heat, is now being supplanted with artificial silk, as ramie, in its turn, supplanted cotton several years ago. The paper named above, which gets its facts from *Prometheus*, gives the following particulars:

"Experiments with artificial silk have been carried on persistently since the beginning of the present century. Until recently no thoroughly satisfactory results were obtained, a chief obstacle being the fragility of the artificial-silk mantles, which made them unsuitable for transport. Now, however, it is possible to purchase artificial-silk mantles which are far superior to the best ramie mantles. These artificial-silk mantles are even rougher than ramie mantles, the fibers being more subdivided, so that the radiating-surface and the luminosity are correspondingly increased. They are far more durable than ramie mantles, owing to the great strength and elasticity of the artificial-silk fibers. Hence artificial-silk mantles are especially desirable for use with comprest gas, for street lamps, and in every case where durability is a chief requisite.

"The introduction of artificial silk not only improves the quality of the incandescent gas mantle, but also greatly simplifies its production. In the manufacture of cotton and ramie mantles one of the most important operations consists in washing out all impurities, which would seriously impair the quality of the product. These tedious and costly washings are not required with artificial silk, as this material already possesses the required degree of purity.

"The *Annalen für Gewerbe und Bauwesen* furnishes the following additional information:

"All incandescent gas mantles are impregnated with a solution of the nitrates of thorium and cerium. The fibrous material of the mantle is then burned away, leaving a skeleton composed of the oxids of these metals, whose radiating-power is far



Illustrations with this article from "The Scientific American."

ARTIFICIAL-SILK MANTLE, After 500 hours' use. After 1,000 hours' use. RAMIE MANTLE, After 1,000 hours' use.

THE MANTLE-FIBERS AFTER USE.

superior to that of carbon. The fragile skeleton mantle is then dipt in collodion in order to make it strong enough for shipment. It is the guncotton deposited by the collodion, and not the original textile fabric, that is burned off when the mantle is first lighted by the consumer.

"In the first experiments with artificial silk-mantles the

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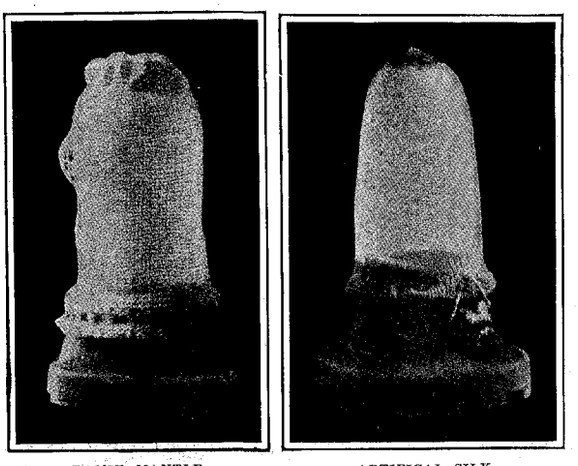
nitrates of thorium and cerium were added to the ammonia-copper-cellulose solution, from which the fibers of artificial silk were formed by injecting the viscous solution through small orifices into dilute acids. The result was not satisfactory, and now artificial silk, like other fibers used for mantles, is first woven into tubes, which are then bathed in the thorium-and-cerium solution. This operation reveals an essential difference between vegetable fibers and artificial silk. The former are composed of cells separated by partitions. The cells alone are filled with the metallic solution and under the microscope the fiber shows the same discontinuous structure which it exhibited before the bath. The indefinitely long, wire-like fibers of artificial silk, on the contrary, swell in the bath, like glue in cold water, become uniformly saturated with the solution through their whole mass, and remain slightly swollen after drying. The bath is followed by other treatments which are kept secret by the various manufacturers."



RAMIE MANTLE, Deformed and broken by explosive lighting.

ARTIFICAL SILK, After seven weeks' use in a street lamp.

SUPERIORITY OF THE ARTIFICIAL-SILK MANTLE.

The latest "silk" mantles tested in a machine recently devised for this purpose endure 600 shocks after burning 500 hours, whereas the best ramie mantles stand only 100 shocks after burning 10 hours. The silk mantles also consume less gas than the ramie. The durability of artificial-silk mantles is due largely to the great length of the fiber, which does not, like the short vegetable fibers, untwist and fray in the heat of the flame. In conclusion, the reader should again be reminded that there is no silk in the silk mantles and no ramie in the ramie mantles—the original material having entirely disappeared in the process of manufacture.

EXTERMINATING THE PRAIRIE-DOG

THE DOOM of the prairie-dog has been decided upon by the United States Biological Survey. These interesting little animals, with their chirping cry, have long made the prairie less monotonous to the wayfarer, but they do so much harm that relentless warfare is now waged against them, and it is probable that, except in menageries, they will in the near future be hard to find. The indictment against the prairie-dog, we are told by Robert E. Clark, deputy supervisor of the Leadville National Forest, consists chiefly in the facts that it clears off the forage and that it undermines whole stretches of country with its burrows, and makes the ranges dangerous. The sufferings and losses experienced by the stock-raising industry have made it evident, says Mr. Clark in *American Forestry* (Washington, February), that an infestation of prairie-dogs on any portion of the range is a decided hindrance to perfect handling of stock. He writes:

"Not only do the owners suffer direct loss from the necessity of shooting stock that have broken limbs, but yearly they suffer a considerable loss due to cattle being light in weight. Cattle fall off in weight either from lack of feed or from being required to move about considerably to find the feed. Every prairie-dog hole or town on the range causes a considerable area to become bare of grass or other forage, and it is but a few years after the dogs come in before large tracts are worthless to stock. The feeding-capacity of the range is reduced not only by the area included in the dog towns, but also for a considerable distance surrounding these tracts, for their feeding-grounds must be included in the range that the dogs destroy. Like other rodents, they have increased with the advent of man. The rapid increase in their number has become so pronounced that steps have been taken by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, by the Forest Service, and by private individuals to accomplish their extermination. . . . . .

"Besides the extensive efforts of the Biological Survey, the prairie-dogs are fought by the Forest Service. Large areas of natural cattle range are within national forests, and every effort is being made to put these ranges in perfect condition; hence efforts are made to get rid of both prairie-dogs and predatory animals. Some persons believe that the decrease in the number of wolves and coyotes has caused an increase in the number of prairie-dogs, a nice balance of nature having been destroyed. It is true that the most inveterate enemies of the prairie-dog are the wolf, the coyote, the badger, and the rattlesnake. This list would make one want to take the side of the prairie-dog if one could choose between him and his enemies. But the prairie-dog is always the eaten, never the eater."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has not yet been heard from. If the prairie-dog were a game animal we should doubtless hear also from the sportsmen, but apparently the little creature has no friends and must vacate in favor of the stock-breeder and the farmer.

HOW TO USE WASTE COAL

A LARGE AMOUNT of refuse from the anthracite mines, once allowed to collect in great piles as large as hills, may now be utilized for fuel. This "culm," as it is called, is generally a mixture of coal, bony coal, and impurities. Thirty-five years ago culm contained the pea and buckwheat sizes of anthracite; to-day, the term is used to denote specifically the material which passes through the smallest of the screens used for sorting the different sizes. There are two methods of burning this material—to pulverize it, and to compress it into briquets. The former requires special machinery, but is more effective if it can be used; the briquets can be burned in an ordinary stove, furnace, or open grate. The method of manufacturing these briquets, whose use may make available the miniature mountain ranges of culm noticeable throughout the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, is described by Charles Dorrance in a paper abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, December). We read in part:

"The culm is dumped from railway-cars into a track-hopper, whence it is elevated to the drying-plant. The dried culm is then conveyed by belt-conveyer to the separating-building, where it is elevated to the top or screening-floor, here running over four sets of vibrating screens. The first set of screens has an extra scalping-screen arrangement by means of which any commercial-sized coal which may be in the culm is saved and returned by chutes to the drier-building, where it is burned in the drier-furnace. The very fine culm passing through the last set of screens is conveyed to the refuse-conveyer.

"The culm is fed in a measured stream from the storage bin on a belt-conveyer, which takes it to the mixing-houses. Here the binder, coal-tar pitch, is added. The dry mixture is conveyed to the briqueting-building and elevated to the two mixing-towers of the presses. Here the mixture is heated with superheated steam and the heated mixture is fed to the presses. The briquets are elevated directly from the presses to a bin, from which they are later loaded into cars. They pass over a rotary screen before dropping into the pocket, which removes the fines and returns them for rebriqueting.

"Each drier handles about 10 tons of dry culm per hour, removing 9 pounds of moisture per pound of coal burned. The moisture evaporated is about 13.8 per cent. by weight of the wet material fed to the driers. Enough buckwheat coal is reclaimed from the culm to fire the driers, which consume 8 pounds

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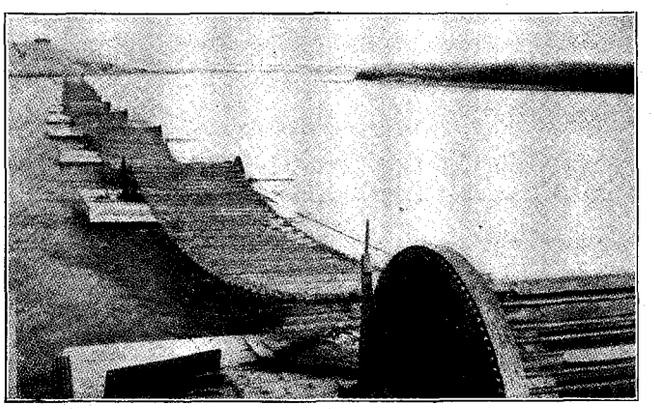
of coal per square foot of grate area per hour. Power consumption in the sizing- and separating-plant is 65 kilowatts, and the labor cost 17.5 cents per hour. For mixing binder one man is employed to feed the rolls at 13.5 cents per hour.

"The operation of the plant and process have been successful. No large mechanical troubles have been encountered. The results of power-consumption, drying, and separating tests have been up to expectation. The whole plant is operated by nine men, including the foreman, and the hourly production of briquets from both presses is from 16 to 17 tons."

A NOVEL CURRENT-MOTOR

A CURIOUS MOTOR used for pumping in connection with the irrigation work on the Snake River, Ida., is described by a staff correspondent of *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, January 24). It is of the nature of an undershot water-wheel, but instead of being a rigid construction with spokes, it is composed of an endless belt supported on barges and extending for a considerable distance along the stream. In theory its principle is sound, and as a matter of fact it worked all right for a time, but as in the case of many other brilliant inventions, something was overlooked. The inventor forgot the tiny particles of sediment carried by the stream, and these were his undoing, as told in the following paragraphs. First the writer discusses the principle of the device:



Courtesy of "Engineering and Contracting, Chicago."

CURRENT POWER-MOTOR.
Part of the Snake River Irrigation Work in Idaho.

"Current-wheels are among the oldest of devices for raising water for irrigation and drainage. When the conditions are favorable, namely a good current, a small lift, and a small quantity of water to be handled, permitting a wheel of small diameter and of 'home-made' construction, current-wheels are exceedingly inexpensive pumping-devices, and many such wheels are in use. There are also a number of larger wheels in use and frequently doubtless where their employment is poor economy. In form a current-wheel is an undershot water-wheel. Ordinarily the water-raising device consists of a series of buckets attached to the rim, taking water from the channel at the lowest points of their travel and discharging it into a flume at the highest points.

"Frequently, however, the wheel is connected by gearing or chain-drive to a pump of some sort. The wheel illustrated in the accompanying view is of the latter class. It is also a novel construction; in fact, in the ordinary sense, it is not a wheel at all. The designer describes it as a wheel with the spokes removed.

"Referring to the illustration it will be seen that the device consists of an endless belt of paddles passing around a head shaft and extending down-stream to a tail shaft carried on a barge. Intermediate barges support rollers or shafts which serve as idlers for the returning belt and keep it above the water surface. The outgoing belt dips beneath the water and passes under the floating barges. From head shaft to tail shaft the belt is 500 feet long. It consists merely of a series of paddles carried on cables. In operation the lower line of paddles, dipping into the current, is carried down-stream, thus rotating the head shaft from which the power is taken to operate the pumps. The paddles are nine feet long and one foot wide, and there are 200 of them. By being mounted on barges, the adjustment of paddle-submergence to stream-level is automatic.

Theoretically the current-motor or 'wheel' described is a sound design and practically it gave good power while its operation was unobstructed. In operation, however, the line of paddles travel slower than the current and, retarding the current under the belt, permit the water to deposit its sediment and form a bar. As the water shoaled, the belt lost its power. The device was replaced by an electric motor for operating the pump."

THE LATE MR. CRANE ON RAILROADS

JUST BEFORE his death, Mr. R. T. Crane, of Chicago, who was best known for his attacks on colleges and college education, paused for a moment in his denunciations of these institutions to pay his respects to the railroads, which, he asserted, are being operated in a slipshod, unbusinesslike, extravagant, and inefficient manner, their heads being generally "lawyers or stock-gamblers," and their employees incompetent or stupid persons. Allowing for the exaggeration which detracted so much from the force of Mr. Crane's diatribes in other directions, it is probable that the American people will listen somewhat more charitably to Mr. Crane in this instance, because he was a successful man of business, not an educational expert, and railroads are, or should be, business institutions. Moreover, his words are given prominence in an important railway organ. Said Mr. Crane, in substance, as quoted in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, January 6):

"A good illustration of the slipshod, unbusinesslike methods of conducting the railroad business is found in their purchasing-agents. We often see that for this position men are selected who are mere clerks and know but little about the quality of any of the materials they buy. In fact, they are scarcely fit to purchase a bunch of pencils, to say nothing of a locomotive. And what is the result?

"Naturally it will be seen that the man who knows but little concerning the goods he purchases is easily imposed upon by any 'smart-alec' of a salesman that comes along and offers the lowest price.

"Since writing the foregoing I have been informed by a gentleman who manufactures one of the most important articles used by railroads, that he recently sold a quantity of this material to a man, who was probably a broker, at a price of eighteen cents. This man then turned around and sold it to a railroad at thirty-five cents. . . . . .

"It seems to me that one of the most conspicuous examples of the bad management of the railroads is found in the making of locomotive engineers. Every one knows that the responsibility of such engineers is exceedingly great. No doubt one-half of the railroad accidents are due to the poor material in the engineers and to their lack of judgment. Nor can anything different be expected so long as the present system of making engineers continues.

"As I understand it, no particular care is taken in producing this help. They simply grow up from the ranks of the firemen and probably the railroads select the best firemen they have for this purpose. But the trouble is that they do not select carefully the material from which they make their firemen, and hence do not have the best material to draw from for their engineers.

"Another cause of a very large proportion of the accidents is improper work in the train-dispatcher's office, which sometimes is due to this class of help being overworked. Years ago I knew of a case where a railroad worked its train-dispatchers twelve hours a day.

"Finally, I believe that by failing to lay down proper rules and then to see that these rules are carried out, the heads of railroads are responsible for almost all of the railroad accidents.

"I do not know of any business that has been carried on with so little judgment as railroading, nor one in which a man has been able to make a success without having been brought up and thoroughly trained in the business. Were any other business to be carried on in the same way that the railroad business has been, with a man at the head of it who knows nothing about the business, it would be bankrupt inside of a year.

"Suppose the owner of a foundry should select a lawyer, or a civil engineer, or a stock-gambler to run it for him; how long do you imagine it would last?"

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The railway organ which quotes these words replies to them in its editorial columns. It first notes that, despite the fact that conditions in railway organization differ from those in other industries in that plant and workers are both strung along a line hundreds of miles long, instead of being concentrated at a single spot, the chief railways are now doing much to select their employees with care. We read in part:

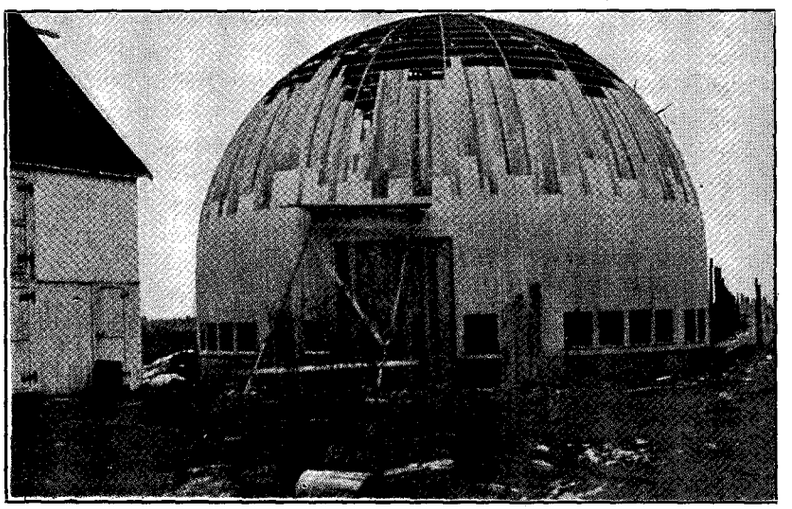
"Apparently Mr. Crane has not heard of the excellent systems of apprentices and apprentice schools in use on the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and many other lines. While it is true that many roads exercise very little precaution in choice or wisdom in training employees, this is certainly not true of the larger systems, nor all of the smaller. Mr. Crane is particularly at fault in his criticism of the employing of firemen and their advancement to engineers. It is a very sweeping statement to say that one-half of the railway accidents are due to the material in the engineers and to their lack of judgment. Perfection is hardly to be expected in any calling, however great its responsibility; but locomotive engineers as a whole are a splendid body of men, and probably, considering the hazardous nature of their business, the most reliable.

"Practically whenever the labor market will admit of it, firemen are chosen with care, trained and examined, and promoted on merit. The school is a practical one, such as Mr. Crane commends, and it requires study and application to secure advancement. His comments on purchasing-agents reminds us of the loose talk common among a certain class of supply men, when they fail to get the order they have been working for. The position of purchasing-agent calls for a peculiar kind of ability, not taught in the schools, in the shop, or on the road. It is a commercial ability—and rightly considered is not to get the cheapest, but to get the best at the lowest possible price. A good engineer, machinist, or operating-man may (and generally does) lack this ability to negotiate. No amount of 'knowledge of the goods he purchases' will make up for the lack of this ability.

"We are not claiming that railway management and operation are perfect, not by any means. But they size up with the average of industries both in their present status and their work of improvement, when conditions are properly understood and fairly balanced. We stand for better things, and so do railway officials as a class. They are looking far ahead and working steadily and conscientiously for better things, just as fast as their stockholders will let them. They are just as impatient as their warmest critics, who still have some beams in their own eyes. A man who, himself or with his family, owns an individual plant can make his own budget on the forward line. But a board of directors and a host of hungry stockholders are just as real bunkers to overcome as labor-unions, human nature, and material obstacles."

A CIRCULAR BARN—At first sight the accompanying picture looks like that of a partly inflated balloon, but it is a circular barn with a dome-shaped roof. The owner, J. L. Dean, who writes from Maine to *The Rural New Yorker* (New York, January 27), insists that his building is not a mere freak, but that there are good reasons for making it of this odd shape. He says:

"I built this kind of a barn because I figured it to cost less for the capacity than a rectangular barn, and I still believe the lumber is less, but am not quite so sure about the labor. There are also certain conveniences that seem more desirable than in a rectangular barn—short feed floor, silo handy and warm, root-cellar beyond danger of freezing. There is a system of drainage and ventilation for cellars and for tie-up. If I were to go over it again I should reduce the height by six feet, as I find more room in the loft than I think will be required."



Courtesy of "The Rural New Yorker."

BUILDING THE SPHERICAL BARN.

PREMATURE SPECIALISM

THAT the medical profession is filling up with "premature specialists"—young college graduates with a few months' experience in European clinics, who confidently essay to treat our noses, eyes, or throats—is noted by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York). Specialism based on efficiency is, of course, to be commended and the writer would not say a word against the specialist who has acquired the qualifications that are essential for the work he essays to do. But when a student after graduation has taken a two to six weeks' course in some postgraduate school, and on these rather meager grounds bases his claims to be a competent specialist, the result will inevitably be what inefficiency always produces. We read in substance:

"Every capable surgeon knows only too well the harm that is being done by premature surgeons, men who have no more moral right to be practising major surgery than a carpenter. The day is coming, and God speed it, when no man will be allowed to perform a major operation until he has qualified as a surgeon. In the mean time the evil goes on, and can any one doubt that all medical practise suffers by reason of the failures that essentially attend the work of incompetent surgeons and specialists?

"To a certain extent the colleges have been to blame, since they have taken no pains to correct the idea that their diplomas are certificates of merit and an evidence of individual ability, whereas they are simply certificates as to the completion of certain courses of study. Then the present pernicious system of state licensure has added its share to fostering the evil of premature specialism by granting the unrestricted right to perform any operation or undertake anything in the whole realm of medical practise if the candidate only answers 70 or 75 per cent. of the questions asked him! Could there be any more indefinite or imperfect test as to an individual's surgical ability than a written examination? And yet if he can answer seven out of ten questions to the satisfaction of the examiner, the State is perfectly satisfied as to his capacity as a physician, surgeon, obstetrician, and specialist."

And the public are also partly to blame, it seems, as we are informed in this paragraph:

"Finally, the principal contributory factor in the situation that has made premature specialism possible is the lack of discrimination on the part of the people. To the average person a doctor is a doctor. Not a moment's thought or investigation have they given to his intelligence, his education, his special training, or experience. Let the people cultivate the custom of selecting their physicians, their surgeons, and their specialists on the basis of education, experience, and efficiency, using due and proper care to ascertain these details, and the quacks, charlatans, and premature specialists will promptly disappear. Unfortunately, a great many people will go on trusting themselves in the hands of the surgeon or specialist who strikes their fancy, irrespective of ability or experience."

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LETTERS AND ART

FRENCH ART BROUGHT TO US BY A WOMAN

WHAT MR. HUGO REISINGER did for our instruction in modern German art, and Mr. Archer M. Huntington did in introducing us to certain Spanish artists, has this season been done by a woman who brings to America a choice assembly of modern French masters. Miss Cornelia B. Sage, director of the Albright Gallery in Buffalo, gained the consent of the members of the Société Nouvelle, "the élite of the artistic fraternity of Paris," to send their work away from home for exhibition, and this is the first time such consent has been obtained from them. Chicago and St. Louis are benefiting along with Buffalo in this itinerant exhibition, which passes over New York, because, explains Mr. Christian Brinton in *The International Studio*, "thus far the metropolis of this country has been obliged to rely upon private initiative for its acquaintance with contemporary foreign art," and the demand for this exhibition has not come from the artists and art societies. "It is they who should feel the necessity for a more appreciative attitude toward outside effort," he declares, "and until they do, their city will continue to merit its position of comparative provinciality." As to the achievement of Miss Sage, it would be impossible to praise it too highly. Neither, he thinks, should there be any mistake in estimating its importance. For—

PORTRAIT OF MRS. AUSTIN.
By John S. Sargent.

This and the following illustrations are reproductions of works from the itinerant show of the members of the Société Nouvelle brought to America for exhibition by Miss Cornelia B. Sage, director of the Albright Gallery in Buffalo.

"Single-handed she secured important loans from the Luxembourg and the Georges Petit Galleries, from the various artists themselves, and from numerous public and private collections in this country. Admirable in selection and balance of interest, it is impossible to claim that the exhibition approaches perfection, or that each individual member is seen at his maximum strength. Whatever its shortcomings, it however merits the warmest indorsement and commendation. Had American art, for instance, been as ably and eloquently represented at the Roman exhibition as French art is at Buffalo, we should not as a nation be at the present moment arousing the commiseration of our foreign friends and well-wishers."

Here is not the art that flaunts loudest under the glaring banners of post-impressionism, cubism, and what-not. Rather—

"Comprizing a hundred and sixty numbers, and being substantially confined to members of the Société des Peintres et Sculpteurs—formally known as the Société Nouvelle—the exhibition at the Albright Gallery affords an inspiring view of French artistic activity. Organized in 1900 under the presidency of Monsieur Gabriel Mourey, the Société Nouvelle, as it is still popularly called, has yearly increased in prestige. While in a measure recognizing newer phases of esthetic expression, its tendencies are soundly conservative. It has never been a revolutionary or intransigent body, nor has it made any sensational bids for recognition. It is through the gradual, normal perfecting of his own proper artistic personality that each man has made his mark, and that the society as a whole has achieved that broad unity of aim which is its chief characteristic. Most of the members belonging also to the Société Nationale, or New Salon, their exhibitions, which are held annually at the Georges Petit Galleries, have acquired the aspect of a semiprivate or preparatory salon. On the assumption of the presidency by Rodin in 1907 the organization gained immensely in public esteem. Its displays to-day rank second only in importance to the great official shows of spring, summer, and autumn."

Such recognized masters as Paul Albert Besnard, Jacques-Émile Blanche, Gaston La Touche, René Ménard, and Aman-Jean are comprehensively presented, but the displays of Charles Cottet are "the outstanding success of the exhibition." We read:

"Nineteen carefully selected canvases reveal Cottet as the powerful and deeply humanitarian painter of Brittany fisher-folk, as the restless seeker after inspiration in foreign lands, as the interpreter of glowing bits of fruit and flowers, and as a portraitist of strongly individual vision. The original color-sketch for the famous Luxembourg 'Triptych' is here, and here also is the 'Pardon of St. Anne-la-Palud,' showing a group of white-capped peasant women of Plougastel seated on the greensward at luncheon time. The more sinister and fatalistic Cottet is represented by the 'Lamentation of the Women of Camaret on the Burning of Their Church,' while in 'Grief' and in 'Mourning' you find the poignant exponent of mortal anguish and desolation. . . . Of the portraits, the most important is the standing full-length of the painter's friend and fellow worker, Lucien Simon. You gather an irresistible impression of power, of suppressed color, and deep-rooted sensibility from these canvases. They combine in a measure the abounding terrestrial force and reality of Gustave Courbet and the eloquent emotional fervor of Delacroix. The art of Jacques-Émile Blanche . . . is composed of vastly different elements. It has been Monsieur Blanche's mission to depict with fidelity and distinction the flower of the social and intellectual aristocracy of his particular day and generation. Recognizing the inestimable value of tradition, and basing his methods upon the broad principles of portraiture at its very best, he has pictured modern man and woman in all their variety and complexity of mood and manner. Tho the discerning, introspective presentment of Henry James, Esq., is the most significant example of Monsieur Blanche's work on view, there is not a single number which is lacking in interest or artistic intuition.

Frenchmen do not alone make up the membership of the society. There are some Belgians, the Canadian James Wilson Morrice, the Americans Sargent, J. W. Alexander, and Walter Gay, and the Spaniard La Gandara. In sculpture Rodin and Prince Paul Troubetskoy figure. Mr. Brinton endeavors to set forth what the significance of this exhibition is—

"It is more than a mere matter of names or a list of pictures, marbles, and bronzes. The message of this art is broad and searching in its application to present-day conditions. It

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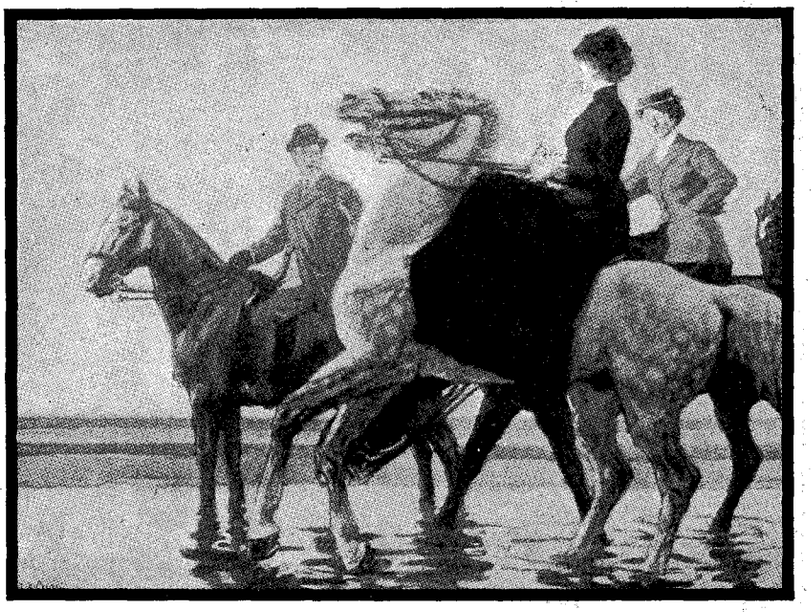
voices with eloquence and sanity the value of tradition, and the necessity for certain fixt standards of taste and judgment. You can not study these canvases without gleaning some sense of that stability of purpose and soundness of culture which are the gifts of a civilization older and richer by far than our own. This is not the work of narrow, timid specialists. It is true that each of these men possesses a distinctly marked style, but within its proper limitations their art reveals welcome flexibility. The members of the society are not content with the mere attainment of success and reputation. They are continually applying their powers to new problems. This art is a living medium, and these artists are constantly extracting fresh form and color and a higher measure of pictorial significance alike from the shifting face of nature and the enduring feelings of humanity.

"In contrast with work such as this, so free in choice of theme, and so responsive to the essential possibilities of tone and line, the art of our own nation is apt, save in the minds of certain crude chauvinists, to suffer not a little. American painting is too prescribed in its appeal. It does not cover a sufficiently wide field, and it would be manifestly absurd to claim that it offers the same fulfilling picture of American life and scene as that of Europe does of European scene and character.

"We must not shirk the actual facts of the case, nor must we fail to realize that the boastful jingo is not, after all, the best friend of his country's progress.

"In bringing to our shores the work of the Société Nouvelle in all its richness, maturity, and perennial freshness of motive, the management of the Albright Gallery has placed the country greatly in its debt."



"THE AMAZONS."
By René-Xavier Prinet.
Here is not the art that flaunts loudest under the banners of Post-impressionism, cubism, tubism, futurism, and what-not.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A CRITIC

THE IRISH PLAYERS have done more in this country than getting stoned and haled before a court on the indictment of an indignant fellow Celt. They have discovered to the world a new critic of the drama. Mr. Roosevelt is the critic, and his enthusiastic championship of the players who have been badly treated in a foreign country, albeit at the hands of their expatriated fellow countrymen, has been an element in efforts from the non-Irish of our land to give them a fair show. But Mr. Roosevelt seems to have gone too far, at least for Mr. George W. Smalley, the distinguished London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Smalley, in his letter printed on February 11, shows himself aware that Mr. Roosevelt "revels in superlatives," yet he can not grant even to an ex-President the right to declare on his own "high authority" "that Dublin has superseded Paris and that the Abbey Theater has eclipsed the Français." Of course Mr. Roosevelt didn't use just this phrase; it is the form in which Mr. Smalley interprets this paragraph that appeared in *The Outlook*.

"In the Abbey Theater Lady Gregory and those associated with her have not only made an extraordinary contribution to the sum of Irish literary and artistic achievement, but have done more for the drama than has been accomplished by any other nation in recent years."

Mr. Smalley's astonishment was the greater on reading this, because he had recently paid a visit to America and had witnessed the much-discust "Playboy" on its presentation in Washington. He confesses that he and his friends were bored. He objects also to the theme of this play, declaring that parricide, tho it "served Sophocles as a central idea for 'Œdipus Rex,'" is "no more a fitting conception about which to build a modern play than was prostitution in Mr. Bernard Shaw's 'Mrs. Warren's Profession'; or than abortion is in Mr. Granville Barker's 'Waste.'" Still, Mr. Smalley admits, "our revolt against it was not strong enough to fix the attention or keep us awake." He found it to be, in the New England farmer's phrase, "all talk and no cider." But—

"Since I have read Mr. Roosevelt's verdict on this Irish play, I have no doubt I and my friends were wrong to be bored. He seems to include in his panegyric other Irish plays and other performances of the Irish players, but I always understood that 'The Playboy of the Western World' was the best of them. At any rate, it is one of them, and the players also are among those on whom, as on the authors, Mr. Roosevelt pronounces this sweeping eulogy. . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt, we all know, revels in superlatives, yet it is a little startling to be told on this high authority that Dublin has superseded Paris and that the Abbey Theater has eclipsed the Français. I should not think of disputing Mr. Roosevelt's dictum. I know that a man of his balanced mind and his habit of patiently studying facts and patiently reflecting on them would master his subject, any subject, before expressing an opinion upon it. Precisely when he did it I do not know, but he must have studied the French drama at first hand in Paris and the Irish drama at first hand in Dublin, and this present deliverance can only be the result of a considered comparison between the two.

"More than that, he must have studied the German and Italian, and even the Belgian and English drama, for the Irish have surpassed them all. We are therefore to understand that Sudermann and d'Annunzio, Maeterlinck and Pinero, Victor Hugo, Augier, and Dumas the younger, Bernstein and Maurice Donnay, Capus and Wolff are henceforth but foils to set off the superiority of Mr. Synge and Mr.—but Mr. Synge is the only name that occurs to me as a celebrity of the Irish drama. Mr. Roosevelt may know of others, but, whether by himself or in company with other Irish patriots, Mr. Synge excels in dramatic genius all the writers I have named and many more.

"Nor is that all. We sit at Mr. Roosevelt's feet to be taught that not only Irish authors but Irish actors outshine all others, since in artistic as well as literary achievement the Irish are at the summit. It is Ireland against Europe. Such actors and actresses as Sarah Bernhardt and Bartet, Simone and Le Bargy, Mounet-Sully and Réjane must be reckoned henceforth in the second rank, when the first consists of—well, but I must admit I can not remember the names of those players who have now surpassed them. From the passage in the *Outlook* article which has been cabled to London the names are unhappily omitted, but Mr. Roosevelt must, of course, have given a list, which I shall wait with impatience to see. When a man like Bacon or our illustrious ex-President has taken all knowledge to be his province, we must not be captious concerning details.

"Among my dramatic memories, which are many, some of the most cherished are French. I have spent hundreds of delightful

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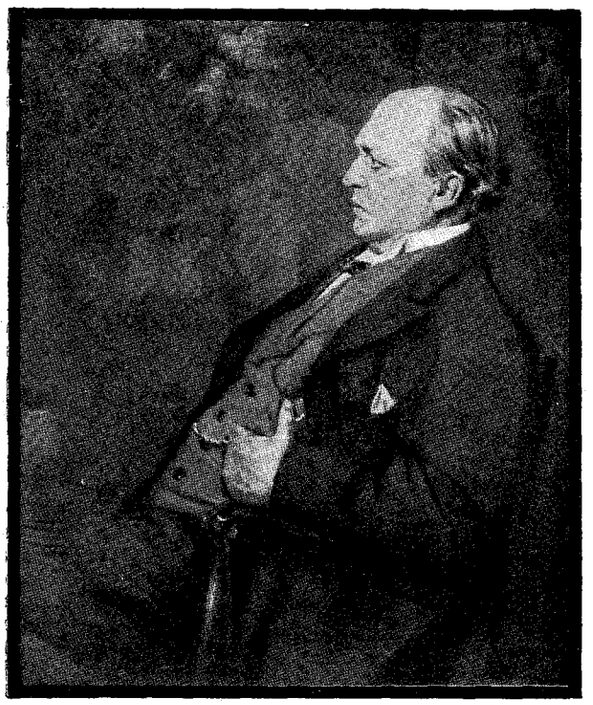
evenings in the theaters of Paris, all of them during what Mr. Roosevelt calls 'recent times'; by which he may be taken to mean the last generation or two. What I chiefly regret is that I could not have had Mr. Roosevelt's advice in time to profit by it. If I had only known that the true home of the modern drama was in Dublin and not in Paris, I might have spent these hundreds of evenings on the banks of the Liffey instead of squandering them on the banks of the Seine. I need not have wasted my admiration on artists whom I ignorantly thought incomparable. That *ensemble* at the Français which I was taught to believe the most perfect in the world must, I now see, have been borrowed from the Abbey Theater in Dublin, and there I ought to have studied.



PORTRAIT OF HENRY JAMES, ESQ.
By Jacques-Émile Blanche.

"It has been M. Blanche's mission to depict with fidelity and disunction the flower of the social and intellectual aristocracy of his particular day and generation," says an art critic.

"Must I then forget the finesse of Madeleine Brohan; the brilliant and passionate Croizette; Got, with an authority sometimes almost arrogant because always complete; Delaunay, exquisite in refinement; Reichemberg, an ingénue from sixteen to fifty-three, with her immortality of youth; Jeanne Samary, an incarnation of rippling laughter; Coquelin aîné, ranging easily from the *Duc de Septmonts*, through *Mascarille* to *Cyrano;* Sarah, supreme in intellect, and Desclée, supreme in emotion—are they all to pass into oblivion because Mr. Roosevelt, in his pontifical way, puts unknown and unnamed artists of Ireland beside them and above them?

"In his entertaining volume on 'My Royal Clients,' M. Paoli tells us that the late King Edward the Seventh did not deeply care for the classic tragedies of France, nor yet for pieces in verse. But Mr. Roosevelt's catholic taste would surely include the *chefs-d'œuvre* which did not appeal to the King, and he has given us, I doubt not, in uncabled portions of his *Outlook* treatise, the names of Irish masterpieces beside which those of Corneille and Racine and Molière are of little account. These French plays, it is true, are not of recent times, but they are acted in recent times, and are therefore within the range of his comparison. For two centuries and more not France only, but Europe has revered the genius of French dramatists, studied their art, and studied their language. Ought Europe, then, to have taken Gaelic as a model in literature and burned its midnight oil over Gaelic writers instead of French? Is everybody else wrong and Mr. Roosevelt alone, as he has assured us, 'absolutely wise and right'? . . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt, however, is doing a useful work, for, whether he be right or wrong, his rhapsody about the Irish players is, in effect, an appeal to his countrymen to interest themselves in dramatic art."

A PLEA FOR LITTLE PLAYS

WE HEARD the other day that a leading actor-manager of England—Miss Gertrude Kingston—had come to this country to find one-act dramas for her playhouse in London which is called the "Little Theater." Will she find them? It is of course possible that she will find more than she wants, for our managers have shown a steady inhospitality to this form of dramatic composition. We differ from Londoners, who make use of curtain-raisers, in shortening the dinner hour and being in our seats when the curtain goes up. Over there they put on a little play for those who come to "warm" the house; while people who eat large dinners will not look further for amusement before nine o'clock. In *The Dramatic Mirror* Mr. George Middleton sounds a plea for these "little waifs" of the stage, and wonders why "managerial wrath" is turned against "these children of an author's brain." Some there are that have forced themselves upon our respectful consideration, and Mr. Middleton regards such as inherently one-act plays, for it is impossible to imagine them expanded into any size larger than they now possess. We read:

"Uncommercial as it may seem, I personally am convinced that for some writers certain ideas can only be externalized in the one-act-play form. I do not think such ideas can be successfully elaborated without anemia of action; the full concentrated situation alone frequently compels the inevitable one-act expression. I am speaking more especially, of course, of the serious psychological drama—such as ''Op o' Me Thumb'—with its clash through points of view, which, after all, makes the real dramas of life; but in a different tone it applies equally to the satirical comedies of 'The Twelve-Pound Look' or 'The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet.' No one of these three plays could be elaborated successfully. The one-act play, thus, may be said to bear the same relation to the drama as the short story to the novel, except that it has little chance. My plea for its more extended use is not to restrict it to any particular *genre*, either serious or gay, but by its encouragement to create a supply which would prompt even the most commercial playwright to themes he would handle *con amore*. Thus many of the nooks and crannies of human nature, and snap-shots of the hidden acreage of life, which grows untold social problems, might be thrust, with one sharp impression, upon an audience. But is there an audience?

"To add a one-act play to his long one the manager claims is a confession of weakness. Yet has he the right to complain if people stay away when they feel the shortness of his play and the length of his *entr'act* music are an intrusion on their pocket-books? I believe to-day people are resenting the small return for capital invested. A glance at the old play-bills will show what they obtained in the past. The drama should not be the luxury it has become, but a necessary social commodity—and that's not theory, but good business and accurate sociology combined. The curtain-raiser in England, we are contemptuously told, is for the pit and cheap-priced seats. For whom, pray, is the drama, if not the occupants of these seats, which in the last analysis, too, really make a play's success? Should the porridge of the poor wait on the late diners? Our galleries are empty to-day. May not just a little explanation lie in this paucity of fare, rather than the moving pictures? And why is Mrs. Clement financially successful in her Bijou Theater, Boston, where, with the cooperation of Mr. Keith, she is producing splendid one-act plays amid an artistic two-hour program, for 10 and 20 cents?"

The little drama should not be a "thirty-minute sop," but "a real play, carefully chosen to suit the tone of the long drama, first produced at the same time, so that it may claim its equal right to consideration." Mr. Middleton goes on:

"If the long play scored and settled down to a run, why couldn't the short play be frequently changed and thus afford actors opportunity to keep their edges sharp through a changing repertoire? Further, as in England, new actors could be developed, and versatility given a real chance to manifest itself. And wouldn't the actor himself welcome the change? Why shouldn't there be two-act plays also? Why must we follow rigid ideas of form? Why is the one-act play neglected in

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'stock'? Rosina Vokes even made the evening of one-act plays popular, tho there have been conspicuous failures in that line since. Yet the Toy Theater in Boston is trying the experiment, and the Grand Guignol, Théâtre Libre, and other theaters in France and Germany have, at times, been successful. Mrs. Fiske's efforts in this direction have attracted wide attention. If such things depend on personalities, as may be claimed, why do those stars, who encourage people to believe at heart they stand for art, neglect the one-act play, which could so frequently be produced on the road? Why must the Irish Players show us this form can receive intelligent reception? Is there no room for the brilliancies of a Bracco, the cynicisms of a Schnitzler (Mr. Ames has just announced the inimitable *Anatol*), the penetrations of a Wedekind? What about Sudermann's 'Rosen,' with its charming *Faraway Princess?* And Yeats and Synge and Barrie and Bahr—are they exhausted in possibilities?"

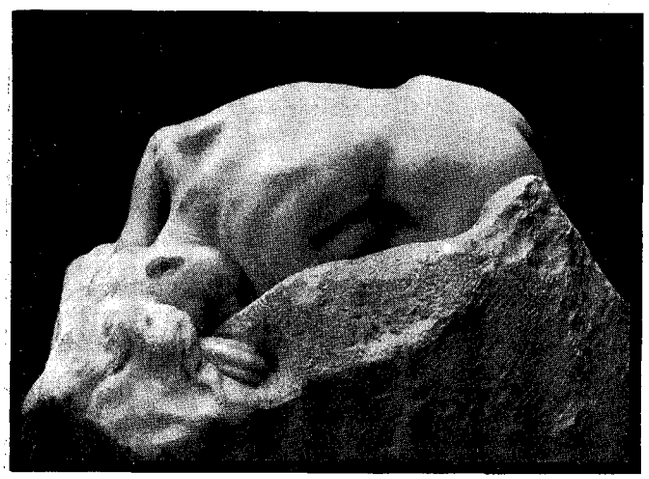
"Of course any such suggestions are useless unless one believes in striving away from the morass our drama is in at present. It is only through questioning a diagnosis is obtained, and these questions concerning the one-act play are asked in that spirit. There is more than one place in which doctors may find their dilemmas. I merely suggest the one-act tabloid as a partial cure for some prevailing diseases."

"PARDON OF ST. ANNE-LA-PALUD, BRITTANY."
By Charles Cottet.

This "powerful and deeply humanitarian painter of Brittany fisher-folk" represents the women attendants of this religious festival seated on the greensward at luncheon time.

"BORDERLAND" PAINTERS AND CRITICS

THE INNOVATING artist has usually been called crazy until he has succeeded in proving himself sane by winning followers and imitators. Many who have gone through such testing have been less open in exciting suspicion than the Post-Impressionists, so how can they hope to escape, especially when they see their state illuminated by the lamp of science? Mr. Colin Campbell Cooper, himself a well-known American painter, writes to the New York *Sun* to apply to post-impressionism some principles recently enunciated by Dr. Theodore B. Hyslop in *The Nineteenth Century and After* in an article on "post-illusionism, and art in the insane." Mr. Cooper's own professional



"DANAIDE" (Marble).
By Auguste Rodin.

One of the French masterpieces brought to America by Miss Sage.

standing adds whatever weight it bears to the opinion of this noted student of psychopathy when he says:

"Dr. Hyslop makes a direct charge of insanity and degeneracy against these so-called artists by comparing their pictures with the pictures painted by insane persons in asylums.

"He says, speaking of the work of the insane:

"'It is by reason of their disease they ignore all contemporary ideals as to what is beautiful, significant, and worthy to be portrayed; and it is thus that free play is given to the workings of their defective minds and whereby they evolve crudities, stupid distortions of natural objects, and obscure nebulous productions which, being merely reflections of their own diseased brains, bear no resemblance to anything known to the normal sense or intellect.'

"This seems to fit so admirably to the work of this alleged 'new school' that it might be a description of many, indeed of most, of its products. He says also:

"'The artistic efforts of the insane almost invariably betray some trace of beauty, and where this is not evident it indicates that the cerebral and mental devolution of the artist is complete.'

"It would seem, therefore, that the cubists were well in the last stages.

"Dr. Hyslop speaks of what he calls the 'Borderland Critics,' those who praise these ridiculous works which he calls 'things seen as through a mist and without recognizable form; and both the insane artist and his degenerate critic forge chaotic and meaningless jargon to express what is seen or felt':

"'The indifferently interpreted, blurred, and nebulous sensory impressions of early paralysis are sometimes suggestive not of a renaissance of medieval feeling or of post-impressionism, but of a return to primitive barbarism. Inside asylums such a renaissance deludes neither the patients nor their attendants, nor does it provide an excuse for esthetic snobs to found a fashion meriting little else than laughter, wrath, or contempt.'

"The insane art critic, he says, is to be pitied, but should be treated as an honest imbecile; but the 'borderland critic' must run the risk of being classed with rogues and degenerates. To overturn all the centuries of enlightenment on the subject of art; to discard all the products of hundreds of years, wave it all aside and proclaim anarchy, seems to be the principle of this 'new school.' It is not logical in any sense, since we are so distinctly ourselves the product of those centuries; and if art is a personal presentation it must hinge on our preconceptions.

"I can not see why if we deny this we should not logically deny also every established fact of science and revert to the condition of the primitive cave-man. Doubtless the members of these cults would retort that this is just what we should do, but the art of the cave-man is chiefly interesting as a reflection of his conditions and opportunities, just as ours should reflect present conditions and opportunities.

"It is a strange condition of mind arising, perhaps, through that peculiar faculty every one has of shifting a thought or perception from one view of a thing to the direct opposite at will."

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PÈRE HYACINTHE AND HIS WIFE

DEATH HAS BROUGHT into notice after many years of partial eclipse one of the revolutionaries of the religious world of the early seventies. Abbé Charles Loyson, known otherwise as Père Hyacinthe, died in Paris on February 3 at the age of eighty-five. Mention of his name recalls memories of what the New York *Evening Post* characterizes as "one of the most critical episodes in the history of the Catholic Church since the Protestant Reformation." Père Hyacinthe in France and Dr. Döllinger in Germany were two of the most prominent continental figures engaged in the protest against the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870 promulgating the doctrine of papal infallibility. This movement formed what is known as the "Old Catholics," now found principally in Germany, Austria, Holland, and Switzerland. Its bishops are chosen by the clergy and people and its synods are representative bodies having the initiative in legislation. It reports a membership of about 125,000.

The Evening Post thus characterizes the men in their relation to this movement.

"The two men presented a striking contrast, the root of their influence in their respective countries being suggestive of the national characteristics of Germany and France. It was in virtue of his immense learning, and especially of the authority that was carried by the objections he urged against the infallibility dogma on historical grounds, that Döllinger's opposition exercised so profound and powerful an influence; while Père Hyacinthe's appeal lay in his eloquence and fervor. In Döllinger's case there was doubtless also much weight in the circumstance that he had established his theological eminence in his early career by writings of the most pronounced ultramontane character. At the time of the Vatican council of 1870, Döllinger was seventy-one years old; many years before that Heine had written of him:

> Lebt denn noch der erzinfame
> Pfaffe Döllingerius,
> Denn das ist doch wohl sein Name,
> Lebt er noch am Isar Fluss?

Loyson, on the other hand, was a liberal and a reformer from the beginning of his career in the Church, and naturally entered with the greatest enthusiasm into a movement directed against ultramontane supremacy. Döllinger lived to be ninety-one, and his leadership of the anti-infallibility movement in Germany did not go the length that its ardent champions had hoped for; but Père Hyacinthe drifted further and further away from the Roman Church."

PÈRE HYACINTHE,

The chief opponent of the ultramontane party in Paris in 1869, and the subsequent founder of a new church after his withdrawal from the Catholic communion.

The New York *Tribune* prints a dispatch giving the statement issued by Père Hyacinthe's family shortly after his death:

"Père Hyacinthe was visited on his death-bed at his own request by Greek-Armenian priests and the Rev. Charles Wagner of 'Simple Life' fame. He was unconscious for the forty-eight hours preceding his death. His last conscious words were: 'I am filled with a feeling of joy and well-being. I can appear before God, for I am at peace with my conscience and my reason.'"

A lay view of his picturesque career, evidently written in sympathy with his attitude toward his church, appears in *The Tribune*, where we read:

"The year 1851 saw him ordained in Notre Dame, and then for eight years he was a professor of theology. Then he entered, as 'Brother Hyacinthe,' the order of Barefooted Carmelite Friars, at Broussey, near Bordeaux. This is the most austere and self-denying of all religious orders, and after two years of its rigorous discipline he seemed inspired with the ardor of a prophet. His preaching instantly created such a sensation as France had not known for many a year. First he was heard at Lyons, then at Bordeaux. In 1864 he went to Paris, preached at the Madeleine, and set the city wild with enthusiasm.

"He began a pulpit campaign against the atheism and vice of Paris with six Advent sermons at Notre Dame on 'A Personal God.' No words can adequately describe the impression created by him. His eloquence, scholarship, fervor, and magnetism served to attract throngs that even the vast cathedral could not hold. Year after year he preached there, and was the one great preacher of Paris. The Archbishop of Paris went to hear every sermon. Napoleon III. invited him to preach before him at the Tuileries. Pio Nono himself sent for him to come to Rome and repeat his discourses.

"Then envy began to strike at him. Some of his remarks in favor of freedom of conscience brought upon him a rebuke from the head of the Carmelite Order. Next he criticized the policy of bolstering up the Church by the power of corrupt politics and of bloody wars. This won him the displeasure of the Pope. Father Hyacinthe defended himself by quoting the Pope's own words to exactly the same effect. But this only angered Pio Nono the more, so that when the head of the Carmelites went to Rome and asked the pontifical blessing for the order, Pio Nono replied: 'Yes, for all the order—except for Hyacinthe!' Hearing of this, Father Hyacinthe went to Rome, sought an interview with the Pope, and came to an entirely amicable understanding with him. But Father Dominique, the general of the Carmelites, seemed determined to make mischief, and he perverted an address made by Hyacinthe before the Peace Society in July, 1869, into 'treason to the Church.' The whole ultramontane party joined in the hue and cry. Hyacinthe boldly turned upon them with an indignant protest.

"'It is my most profound conviction,' he said, 'that if France in particular, and the Latin races in general, are delivered over to anarchy—social, moral, and religious—the principal cause of it is to be found not certainly in Catholicism itself, but in the way in which Catholicism has for a long time been understood and practised.'

"That ended it. Dominique summarily commanded the contumacious friar to return to the convent within ten days. Hyacinthe declined to do so. Then, on October 19, 1869, the Order of Carmelites solemnly expelled and excommunicated him as an apostate. Thenceforward his history and that of the gifted woman who was to become his wife are one."

Madame Loyson is an American by birth, and her career is marked by a temperament as romantic as that possest by her husband. As she joined with him in founding a church, she becomes a figure of importance. Of her we read:

"Mme. Loyson, or Emily Jane Butterfield, as she was named in childhood, came of sturdy New England stock. She was born, the seventh child of her parents, at Oswego, N. Y., in 1833. Soon after that date the family removed to Ohio, then a 'Wild West' region, and there her father became conspicuous among the builders of the commonwealth. . . . . .

"At the age of eighteen she was married, her husband being Captain E. R. Merriman. She frankly confest that it was a

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painful struggle to give up her ideas of leading a solitary life, devoted to religious duties. Her marriage proved a happy one, but she continued to give most of her thoughts to spiritual affairs. She was restless and dissatisfied with the Church to which she belonged. Presently she went to Brooklyn to live and attended Henry Ward Beecher's church. To him one day she spoke frankly of her doubts and unrest, and said that she was often prompted to leave the faith of her fathers and seek rest within the Church of Rome. 'Does that horrify you?' she asked. 'No,' replied Beecher, 'it does not. If my own son should tell me the same thing I should give him my blessing.'

"When she was about thirty years old Mrs. Merriman went to Europe. She wanted to see what the Roman Church was in Rome itself. Her impressions were related by herself in a letter to a friend in these words:

" 'I have stood to-day for the first time in St. Peter's, and, Puritan as I am, I never felt so much at home as in this great Catholic basilica, as I there for the first time in my life made the sign of the cross on heart and brow and vowed to God that if ever I could help in the regeneration of Rome I would do it.'

"A few years later she was left a widow, and then she made the change she had long contemplated. She first had several conferences with Archbishop Darboy, of Paris, and with Father Hyacinthe. She told them frankly that she could not accept the creed of Pius VII. The Nicene Creed was sufficient. Nor would she abjure Protestantism, as converts to the Roman Church are usually required to do. She said frankly: 'Holding, as by the grace of God I always have, to the Christian faith, I am not a heretic; at the most, schismatic. I am simply a Christian of the Apostolic Church, which was certainly Catholic.' Father Hyacinthe repeated her words to Archbishop Darboy. The latter pondered over them for a time, and then decided, in his own words, to 'receive this American lady.' He then added, 'We have need of new blood.' . . . . . .

"Her intellectual and social rank made Mrs. Merriman's change of faith an event of great interest to the public in both Europe and America. On her return to America she was strongly urged to found a new religious order, of which she would be the head, but she declined to do so. She soon went to Rome, where the Pope offered to give her the title of countess and a subsidy if she would conduct a woman's college under his direction and patronage. This she promptly declined—the title because she was an American, and the subsidy because acceptance of it would lose her the support of the Italian Government, which she deemed more important than anything the Pope could do for her. Indeed, she witnessed the downfall of the Pope's temporal power with real joy, and on Victor Emmanuel's entrance into the Eternal City wrote: 'This is the happiest day of my life. Rome is free. Italy is united, and the King is in the capital.' She even attended the King's levée at the Capitol and danced in his Majesty's quadrille. This gave great offense to the Vatican, and the Pope himself said of his convert: 'She is more dangerous, a thousand times, than if she had remained a Protestant!' Thenceforward she drifted steadily away from the type of Catholicism impersonated by Pio Nono. When the great council was held at the Vatican, in 1870, and the decree of papal infallibility promulgated, she arrayed herself with the opposition.

"The result of the council, especially the decree of infallibility, moved Mrs. Merriman to leave the Church, as Father Hyacinthe had already done. And it was only in the natural order of things that they should seek each other again and, in 1872, become husband and wife. Father Hyacinthe, or M. Loyson, as he was once more called, contended that since he had been expelled from the Carmelite Order he was freed from the vow of celibacy which he took on entering it. Nevertheless, the marriage caused a great sensation, and was regarded by Catholics as scandalous. When a son was born to M. and Mme. Loyson, the most absurd stories were circulated and found credence. It was said that the child was deformed, having horns and cloven feet, and the house was actually besieged by crowds of persons anxious to get a glimpse of the baby to see if the stories were true! As a matter of fact, he was an uncommonly handsome child, and the domestic life of the Loysons was always ideally happy."

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

H. G. VALENTINE,

Whose order banishing the religious garb from the teachers of the Government Indian schools was recently reversed by President Taft.

RELIGIOUS GARB IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

A RELIGIOUS QUESTION is injected into the presidential campaign by President Taft's order permitting the use of a religious dress by nuns and priests in Indian schools. Commissioner Valentine had forbidden this practise as being contrary to the American principle of the separation of church and state, and had given the teachers till the first of next September to discard the religious dress or leave the schools. Now the President overrules the Commissioner and revokes his order until time may be gained for all parties concerned to make a full statement of their cases. The New York *Sun* states that there are twenty-three Indian schools in which Catholic teachers have for years been accustomed to wear the insignia of their Church. Seventy nuns and several priests would have been affected by the Commissioner's order. The President "inferentially rebukes Commissioner Valentine for taking such an important step without consulting his superior officers," saying:

"I fully believe in the principle of the separation of the church and state, on which our Government is based, but the questions presented by this order are of great importance and delicacy. They arise out of the fact that the Government has for a considerable period taken for use of the Indians certain schools theretofore belonging to and conducted by distinctive religious societies or churches. As a part of the arrangement then made, the school employees then employed, which were in many cases members of religious orders wearing the distinctive garb of these orders, were continued as teachers by the Government, and by ruling of the Civil Service Commission or by Executive action they have been included in the classified service under the protection of the Civil-service Law.

"The Commissioner's order almost necessarily amounts to a discharge from the Federal service of those who have entered it. This should not be done without a careful consideration of all phases of the matter nor without giving the persons directly affected an opportunity to be heard. As the order would not in any event take effect until the beginning of the next school year, I direct that it be revoked and the action by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in respect thereto be suspended until such time as will permit a full hearing to be given to all parties in interest and a conclusion to be reached in respect to the matter after full deliberation."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland), commenting on the episode, asserts that "the Catholics of this country, in voting for members of Congress and of the Senate, would do well to bear in mind that there is a well-organized move to eliminate the Sisters from the schools for the Indians, and that the personnel of the men whom they send to Congress is of vital importance." Further:

"No Catholic should vote for any man for Congress who is in favor of driving the teachers from the schools, those teachers, of many Catholic orders of devoted women, who have practically made the schools, civilized and educated the children, and lived lives of constant sacrifice for their pupils.

"Only the most wanton and arrant bigotry could inspire a bureaucrat like Valentine to promulgate an order which, carried out, would mean nothing less than expulsion, *à la* France or Portugal, of the Sisters from the Indian schools of the country. The calamity would fall heaviest upon the very little Indian children themselves.

"Popular indignation, not Catholic merely, will result undoubtedly in the abrogation of this order or its modification to such degree as will not interfere with the continuation of the labors of our devoted nuns for the children of the Indians.

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"But the menace is constantly there, and will not be removed so long as Catholics are careless about the men whom they send to Washington to represent them.

"Mr. Valentine, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who seeks to oust the Catholic nuns and monks from the Indian schools, is from Massachusetts, and a remnant of the old-line Puritan narrowness of traditional days. When Mr. Valentine's ancestors were engaged in the pious practise of shooting the Indians of New England, Catholic monks were braving the perils of the desert to teach and convert the Indians of the Southwest.

"The beginning of the process of the civilization and Christianization of the tribes of the Southwest was concurrent with the Indian wars in full blast in Massachusetts.

"The solicitude of New Englanders for the Indian is somewhat late and somewhat open to careful scrutiny. The New England record on the Indian question is one of blood and injustice. They are rather slow getting around to such a philanthropic interest in poor Lo that they are solicitous for his welfare to the extent that they want to remove the 'menace' of further Indian association with the monks and nuns of the Catholic Church: an association, strange to say, which has not wiped the Indian off the map, as did Puritan influence in Massachusetts, but has Christianized him by the thousands; an influence which, equally strange to say, the Indian himself prizes and appreciates.

"The Government might do far worse than to send Mr. Valentine back to Cape Cod and let the Indians themselves suggest a commissioner for their affairs. We think their choice would be either a Catholic or one who would honor the work the monks and nuns have done by continuing them there, by placing no obstacle in their way, but rather aiding them in every lawful manner possible.

"When Stephens, the House chairman, introduced his famous resolution of inquiry as to what was being done about the wearing of religious emblems or clothing in the schools, it was well known that it was a slap at the Catholic Church and a direct effort to insert the opening wedge for the removal of the Sisters from the schools.

"Mr. Stephens found, however, that his resolution had no chance whatsoever of carrying the House, and seems to have induced Valentine to become his catspaw. The rescinding of the order by President Taft followed promptly."

Protestant comment on the situation here presented will be given in next week's issue.

MR. BRYCE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS

A LANCE is set in rest in behalf of foreign missions by no less a person than the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington. He writes from the standpoint of "a traveler among non-Christian races," and by what he has seen shows himself disturbed by the moral status of both the Christian and the non-Christian inhabitants of these distant lands. These conditions, he thinks, account for the comparatively slow progress of Christianity in the last four centuries in comparison with its power "to overspread and conquer the world against the forces of imperial persecution in the first four centuries after it had appeared." He points out one reason which he thinks is "not sufficiently appreciated by those who have not seen with their own eyes the phenomena that attend the coming together of civilized and uncivilized man." In the new *International Review of Missions* (Edinburgh) he writes:

"Missions are not the only form in which the contact of advanced and backward races has taken place. This appeared from the first days of the spreading forth of the European races. . . . . .

"Everywhere the native has suffered; everywhere the white adventurer or trader has attempted to treat him as if he had no rights, or has regarded him as a mere instrument by the use of which he can profit. To some extent it is inevitable that the weaker race should suffer by this contact, but there has also been much wilful and needless wrong-doing on the part of the white men who have gone among the aborigines. The governments of those nations which have within our own time annexed native territories are now more disposed to protect the inhabitants, tho within the last few years there have been, as you know, shocking and horrible things done in some parts of Africa by some so-called civilized governments.

"The work of bearing the white man's burden, too, takes the form of filling the white man's pocket. It is no wonder that the behavior of men who are nominally Christians—Christians in profession if not in practise—has checked, and still checks, the progress of Christianity. Thoughtful men from non-Christian countries will sometimes tell us that they and their fellow countrymen have, when drawn toward Christianity, been repelled by seeing how little influence it seems to have over the conduct of its nominal adherents. The missionary comes preaching the gospel of peace and love, but when the natives see the rapacity and injustice of men professing the religion which the missionary preaches, the preachings lose their power.

"Accordingly, the feeling and the conclusion which the traveler can not but bring back with him are of the necessity that exists for the most constant and strenuous vigilance on the part of governments to protect and help the native, and to repress every attempt to exploit him, to secure for him full justice and considerate treatment, to endeavor to inculcate upon the adventurer and trader, and the man who employs natives to work for him in agriculture or in mining, that he should treat the natives with the same justice which he is obliged to show to a man of his own race.

"The force of public opinion in countries like Great Britain and the United States ought to support governments in endeavoring to maintain this high standard, not only among their own officials, who I believe in nearly every case are animated by the sincerest wish to do right, but also among their other subjects, who go among aboriginal races for the purposes of gain."

The second reflection that Mr. Bryce indulges in places him among that growing class who are not blinded by the material success and superior prowess of Western nations so as to see no evil in their thoughtless disregard of the rights of weaker ones. We read:

"It is perhaps the most critical moment there has ever been in the history of the non-Christian nations, a moment most significant in its bearing upon their future. In these days of ours the European races have obtained the control of nearly the whole world, and their influence is felt far more deeply and widely than before, even in those parts of the world over which they do not exercise political control. Our material civilization is permeating every part of the earth, and telling, as it never told before, upon every one of the non-Christian peoples.

"In another fifty years that which we call our civilization will have overspread the earth and extinguished the native customs and organizations of the savage and semicivilized peoples. They are being exploited as they never were before, and the means of transportation by land and sea which have penetrated among them have brought foreigners everywhere, and are completely breaking up and destroying not only the material conditions of their life, but also their ideas and beliefs and worships, their ancient customs, and all that is associated with these customs and beliefs. Their morality, such as it was, with all its tolerance of vices and all its degrading practises, was, nevertheless, for some purposes, a sanction which did restrain them, and which elevated their notions and directed their actions for some good purposes.

"All of this is crumbling away and disappearing, perishing under the shock and impact of the stronger civilization which the European peoples have brought with them. Unless the backward races receive some new moral basis of life, some beliefs and precepts by which they can live, something to control their bad impulses and help them to form worthy conceptions of life and work, their last state will be worse than the first.

"The process of destruction and disintegration which I have described is inevitable, and it is advancing swiftly. This, then, is the critical moment at which we are bound, since we have destroyed the old things, to replace them by new things of a better kind, to give something by which they may order their life and through which they may begin a truer progress than was possible under their ancient ways. And what we give we must give by example as well as by precept: by showing that what our missionaries teach is the rule of our own conduct, both as governors and as private persons.

"There is needed a revival of the true spirit of the gospel among Christian nations in order that they should fulfil their Christian obligations to those who are passing under their control and influence."

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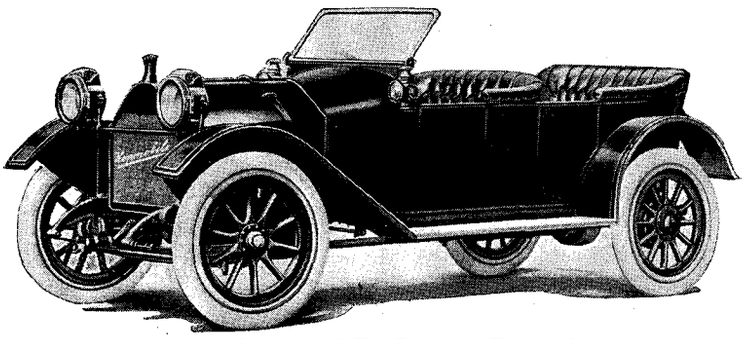
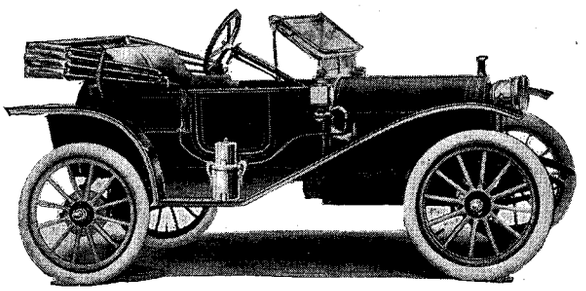
Globe-girdling Hupmobile completes tour;

pays striking tribute to the staunchness of its splendid successor



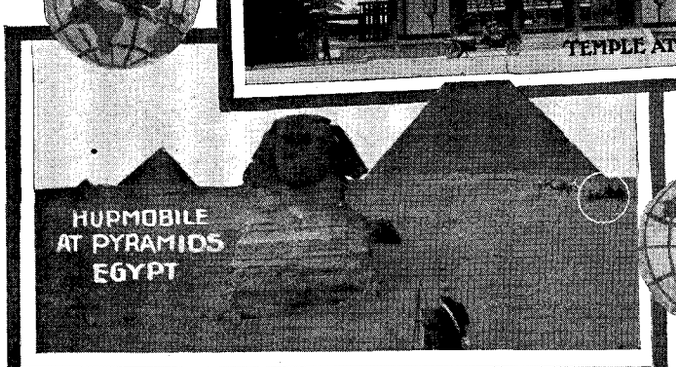
Hupmobile Long-Stroke "32" Five-Passenger Touring Car—$900

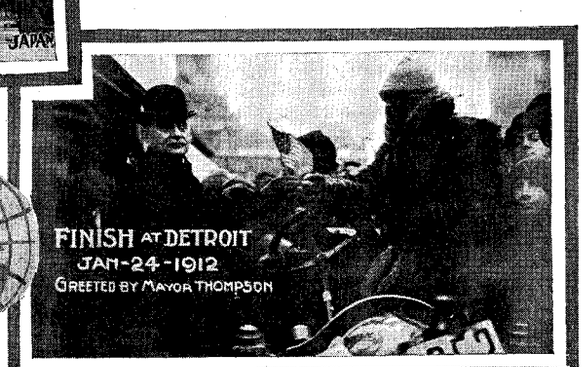
F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse; sliding gears. Four-cylinder motor, 3¼-inch bore x 5½-inch stroke. Bosch magneto. 106-inch wheel-base. 32 x 3½-inch tires. Color—Standard Hupmobile blue. Roadster, $900.



Standard 20 h. p. Runabout—$750

F. O. B. Detroit, with same power plant that took the world-touring car around the world—4 cylinders, 20-h. p., sliding gears, Bosch magneto. Equipped with top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Roadster, $850. Coupe, $1100.





NEW YORK'S eyes were opened during Show Week to the splendid "staying powers" of Hupmobile construction by the triumphant return of the World-Touring car.

The amazing achievements of this car, in its 40,000 mile trip, conferred additional distinction upon the new Hupmobile Long-Stroke "32"—first publicly shown at New York—because both are the fruits of the same skilled organization and the engineering leadership of E. A. Nelson.

Hupmobile sturdiness, exemplified so strikingly in the World-Touring car, receives new and more impressive expression in the Long-Stroke "32," with its distinctive features and its generous power—found heretofore only in cars costing a great deal more than $900.

Hupp Motor Car Company

1243 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The accompanying views are reproduced from photographs taken during the Hupmobile's world-tour.

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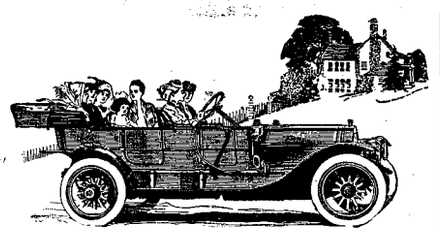

BUYING an automobile is an important matter to most persons. A few are rich enough to buy on impulse and change if they find they were mistaken, but with most persons the automobile is, next to the home, the most important purchase.

Mitchell cars are built for people who can't afford to make a mistake; the more you know and the closer you investigate, the more you'll realize that Mitchell cars give the most for the money and are made to last indefinitely.

Mitchell cars are economical cars to operate, and in appearance they class with cars that cost three times as much.

Don't buy a car hastily; look around; learn the important points; study all the cars you can; every step in such things will emphasize the conviction that the value offered in a Mitchell car is the greatest value in the automobile field today.

The six cylinder, seven passenger Mitchell, 60-H. P., equipped, ... $2250

The six cylinder, five passenger Mitchell, 48-H. P., equipped, ... $1750

The four cylinder, five passenger Mitchell, 30-H. P., equipped $1350

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CURRENT POETRY

HERE is another bulletin from one of the physicians who surround the bedside of sick Poesie! His diagnosis is given in an editorial in the New York *Evening Post.*

What is the matter? Our poetry lacks style, says he. "The multiplicity of forms which were practised in the nineteenth century has tended to bewilder young poets, and to keep those having something worth saying from hitting upon ways to bring it out clearly." These young writers carry on "vague experiments with that fringe of consciousness and transitory soul-stirrings which to be felt significantly must be conveyed in literary expression that does not hesitate."

Again this critic asserts: "Writers have seemingly forgotten that poetry as well as prose must have style. In the days of Pope that fact was generally known, perhaps too well known, and fine poets ever since have appreciated it. But the reaction which followed upon the eighteenth-century manner has left to-day the false impression that poetry is freed from the necessity of keeping to any definite form."

Is there hope? "We believe, nevertheless, that the cause of poetry is not quite so hopeless as it is pictured. . . . The spectacle of Kipling's popularity is but a short way back, and there are other recent instances of the public rallying about the early promise of a poet. . . . It is safe to predict that when a truly great poet arrives he will be properly acclaimed, even in the twentieth century."

And the remedy? "Present-day verse needs, for one thing, epigrammatic force. While the essay has adopted this means, poetry too often wanders after the exquisite, the elegant manner. There was more than a passing significance in the zest with which the public seized upon Kipling's recent line, 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male.' Whatever its truth, it phrases aptly the relation to which much thought has been given these days. For want of like matter, people are forced to fill their memory with jingling advertisements."

"The Tenant" (from the St. Louis *Mirror*) is a cross-section of a philosophy of life, but the meaning is obscured by a metaphorical mist. If a poet have any message, he should put it in a language as simple and clear as that of the Sermon on the Mount, or the Gettysburg speech.

The Tenant

BY G. M. HORT

Etenim illuc Manus Tua deducet me.—Ps. CXXXIX. 10.

I am here, in the house He made, where He brought me, a blinded thing,
By a path, like a wire of light threaded into the Dark's great ring.
And I think that He led me well—tho the things I remember best
Are the weight of the guiding hand, the bruise from the sheltering breast!

So we came to the house He made, where He left me without farewell,
And whither He went, and why, there is nobody here who can tell

Stomach Troubles
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

Not a Scraper—

Different and Better is the

"Universal" Safety Razor

DIFFERENT in the superiority of its cutting principle—the diagonal draw cut—over any other method.

BETTER in that it does not tear but severs each hair closely.

DIFFERENT in its self-regulating safety guard which morning after morning automatically assumes the same adjustment, thereby always giving the same close, clean, comforting shave.

BETTER in its hollow ground, perfectly tempered blades of such infinite superiority as to hold their intense keenness almost indefinitely.

Everywhere $2.50
With Extra Blade

With "Universal" Strop $3.00
Complete Traveler's Set $5.00

Your barber doesn't use a scraping razor. Ask him why.

Send for Razor Booklet.

Landers, Frary & Clark,
412 Commercial St., New Britain, Conn.

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Don't Waste It!

Every square foot of space in your office has value. Use it to the best advantage by installing

UHL ART STEEL
TYPEWRITER STAND AND CABINET
SAVES TIME, RENT and MATERIALS and INCREASES EFFICIENCY

DESCRIPTION: Rigid steel frame, absolutely indestructible, ample space for full week's supply of stationery. Wood platforms — silent under operation, and easily moved when on casters, half turn of lever makes it rigid and immovable. Closes and locks at night.

Dictate us a short letter telling us to send you one on a 15 days' *free* trial. Use your business stationery and state what position you hold. We fill order through our dealer or through your dealer if we have none, providing you will give us his name. If not satisfactory after *15 days' free trial return to dealer and you will not be out one cent.*

This stand occupies only 4 square feet as compared with the 10 square feet taken up by the old-style desk.

Office Supply Dealers who will handle the line, write us for a special proposition.

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Makers of Famous Uhl Art Steel Furniture

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Save the Shadow down at the gate, with its face to the hidden way—
And the price of the Shadow's speech is price that I can't yet pay!

For I've work in the house He made. He has given me skill and sight
To perceive that He made it well, but not nearly so well as He might!
'Tis His will I should change His will, that I open the doors He barred,
That I mar what His hand has made, and make what His hand has marred.

I am lord where my sires were serfs; I can see where He left them blind!—
'Tis His will I should change His will, and fashion *His* house to *my* mind!
But the Shadow still cleaves to the gate—a dumb dark slave with a sword!
And so for its purpose there, I suppose He has passed His word!

The word that He can not break; the word that is love, not hate.
When I wake in the dawn sometimes, I can hear His voice by the gate;
Where the fenceway leans to the gulf, there they stand, the Shadow and He,
And the quiet slave fingers the sword; and I know that He talks of me.

"His hand must grow tired of the work, his eyes must grow tired of the light!
It is mile after mile of the day, and, after the last mile, *night!*
You shall give him the rest he craves, you shall see that none vex his bed,
While I crumble the house that I made, like rose-petals over his head!"

So the Voice dies back to the gulf. And I rise to my work content,
And I pass where the Shadow sits, still covering the way He went!
And I plow where I may not sow, and I sow where I shall not reap,
For, if that is His will for me, it is well to be earning sleep!

But at nights there's no voice at all. I have worked to the light's last gleam,
And I sleep—like a tired beast! But 'tis seldom of sleep that I dream.
In dreams I am up, and away, I am threading the path once more;
And the Shadow's as far behind as He may be far before!

I have strangled the slave at the gate! I have broken the house He made!
'Twas His will I should fight His will, and I'm fighting it now, unafraid!
Yes! It's mile after mile of night, and after the last mile, *day*
On the dawn-thing, here, in the breast, that the Slayer Himself can't slay!

If there were no religion on the face of the earth, its place could almost be taken in the hearts of men by the reverence they feel for the devotion and self-sacrifice of the mothers.

Theodosia Garrison dedicates a grave, earnest poem to this subject—and *Munsey's* prints it.

Mothers of Men

By Theodosia Garrison

Mothers of men! The words are good indeed in the saying—
Pride in the very sound of them, strength in the sense of them; then
Why is it their faces haunt me—wistful faces, as praying
Ever some dear thing vanished and ever a hope delaying—
Mothers of men?

Are These Things True of The Girls' College?

Not theoretical, haphazard talk, but real charges and vital criticisms made by hundreds of the women who know and the only women who really do know: the graduates, the women who went to college. They look back with maturer knowledge as women, and where they say the college has failed them makes mighty serious reading for every parent of a daughter and every educator of a girl. It is no small matter, for example, to charge the college with the attitude that "marriage for a girl is a falling off from intellectual grace!" To say that this article is one of the most important on its subject ever published is not to exaggerate.

It is in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

For 15 Cents You Have It

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Independence Square, Philadelphia

When a Man Asks a Girl to Marry

The lovely romance of that one supreme moment must remain. But with it there must also come an entirely new meaning to the average girl than it has had in the past. Some girls will shrink from it, but the fact remains stubborn and immovable. It is the new marriage view, and men must measure up to the new standard that is bound to prevail.

A student of women and marriage points the way in an article, "When a Girl Is Asked to Marry."

It is in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

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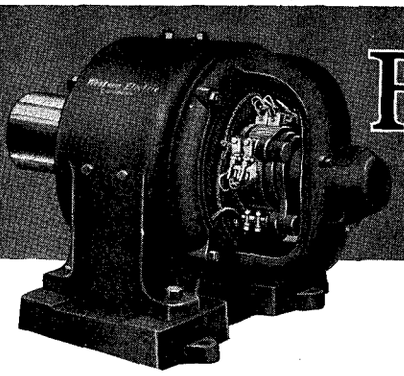

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For Men and Women—combines strength with lightness; grace and finish with compactness. Quality of material and construction give durability. It embodies the practical suggestions of skilled riders and our 30 years' manufacturing experience. *Send for illustrated descriptive catalogue B giving the names of many prominent users.*

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Any Man Can Set It Up **$72.50**

Have your own Garage—make sure no one is using your car without your knowledge. Save $25 to $35 monthly Garage charge. Save $50 to $100 cost of building by ordering

Edwards Fireproof Steel Garage

Shipped complete, F. O. B. Cincinnati, on receipt of $72.50. Any man can set it up, ready for use, in a few hours. Blue prints and simple directions come with shipment. Sizes come 10 feet wide, 14, 16, 18 or 20 feet long, 10 feet high. Ample room for largest car and all equipment. **Absolutely Fireproof, Weatherproof, Indestructible. Locks most securely.** An artistic structure any owner will be proud of. Booklet, with full description and illustration, sent on request. (65)

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We will send you a generous trial tube for 4c in postage.

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Dept. Y, 199 Fulton St., New York

Mothers of men, most patient, tenderly slow to discover
The loss of the old allegiance that may not return again.
You give a man to the world, you give a woman a lover;
Where is your solace, then, when the time of giving is over,
Mothers of men?

Mothers of men! Yet surely the title is worth the earning.
You who are brave in feigning, must I ever behold you, then,
By the door of an empty heart, with the lamp of faith still burning,
Watching the ways of life for the sight of a child returning,
Mothers of men?

Richard Le Gallienne has paid many beautiful tributes to many beautiful women. This, the latest, appears in *Harper's:*

Waiting

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

The afternoon is lonely for your face,
The pampered morning mocks the day's decline,—
I was so rich at noon, the sun was mine,
Mine the sad sea that in that rocky place
Girdled us round with blue betrothal ring,
Because your heart was mine, that precious thing.

The night will be a desert till the dawn,
Unless you take some ferry-boat of dreams,
And glide to me, a glory of silver beams,
Under my eyelids, like sad curtains drawn,—
So, by good hap, my heart can find its way
Where all your sweetness lies in fragrant disarray.

Ah! but with morn the world begins anew,
Again the sea shall sing up to your feet,
And earth and all the heavens call you sweet,
You all alone with me, I all alone with you,
And all the business of the laureled hours
Shyly to gaze on that betrothal ring of ours.

An evident imitation of Coleridge—yet not without a certain power over the imagination. It is taken from the columns of *The Independent.*

Which?

BY WILLARD A. WATTLES

Rich and fat was the altar-feast
For the holy flame that day;
But there in the pool from the slain lamb's throat
A slender body lay,
While the Horror stiffened each lovely limb
And kissed the red lips gray.

Far o'er the desert a shadow flees
In the glare of the angry sun;
Is it man or ghost or hunted beast,
Or sand by the whirlwind spun,
And why does it run and look behind,
And look behind and run?

The yellow hair of the white boy-priest
Is damp with a ghastly dye;
Can he not raise those perfect hands
From his bosom where they lie,
And why does he stare at the noon-day sun
With such a fearless eye?

He does not smile, he does not stir,
But still the shadow flees;
It can not be that sound is born
On such wan lips as these,
Yet surely shadows never sobbed
In such strange agonies.

Across the desert of the world
Still stumbles in his pain
The Man who killed; and yet, which *is*
The slayer, which the slain,
The delicate-fingered Abel, or
The shamed and branded Cain?

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That a Bible story makes a fit theme for a powerful poem is proved again by "Prodigal Yet" from *The Canadian Magazine*.

Prodigal Yet

BY ETHELWYN WETHERALD

Muck of the sty, reek of the trough,
Blackened my brow where all might see,
Yet while I was a great way off
My Father ran with compassion for me.

He put on my hand a ring of gold
(There's no escape from a ring, they say);
He put on my neck a chain to hold
My passionate spirit from breaking away.

He put on my feet the shoes that miss
No chance to tread in the narrow path;
He prest on my lips the burning kiss
That scorches deeper than fires of wrath.

He filled my body with meat and wine,
He flooded my heart with love's white light;
Yet deep in the mire, with sensual swine,
I long—God help me!—to wallow to-night.

Muck of the sty, reek of the trough,
Blacken my soul where none may see.
Father, I yet am a long way off—
Come quickly, Lord! Have compassion on me!

The shepherd lover and the sweat-shop lover—the world has grown older in the evolution from Arcadia to New York. "Arcades Ambo" was contributed to *The Outlook*.

Arcades Ambo

BY HELEN COALE CREW

See yon glad lover piping there
To Amaryllis sweet?
He hears the hum of golden bees
Soft murmuring in the blossoming trees;
He hears the tinkling of the bells
Where feed his flocks in grassy dells;
From out his lithe throat, glad and strong,
He breathes a lover's joyous song,
And pours it at her feet.

Mark you this lover, thin and white,
Beneath these somber skies?
He sees a narrow, paven street
At whose high top tall factories meet;
He hears the shrill, metallic roar
That shakes the trembling wall and floor.
She toils beside him. He lifts high
His passionate heart, with voiceless cry,
To her young, patient eyes.

Arcadians both—young Corydon
At dalliance in the grassy grove,
And he, with drudgery wan and worn,
Whose soul is big with pain and love.

Here is something dropt in one of the chinks of *The American Magazine*, that sets us dreaming of Herrick, Carew, and Suckling.

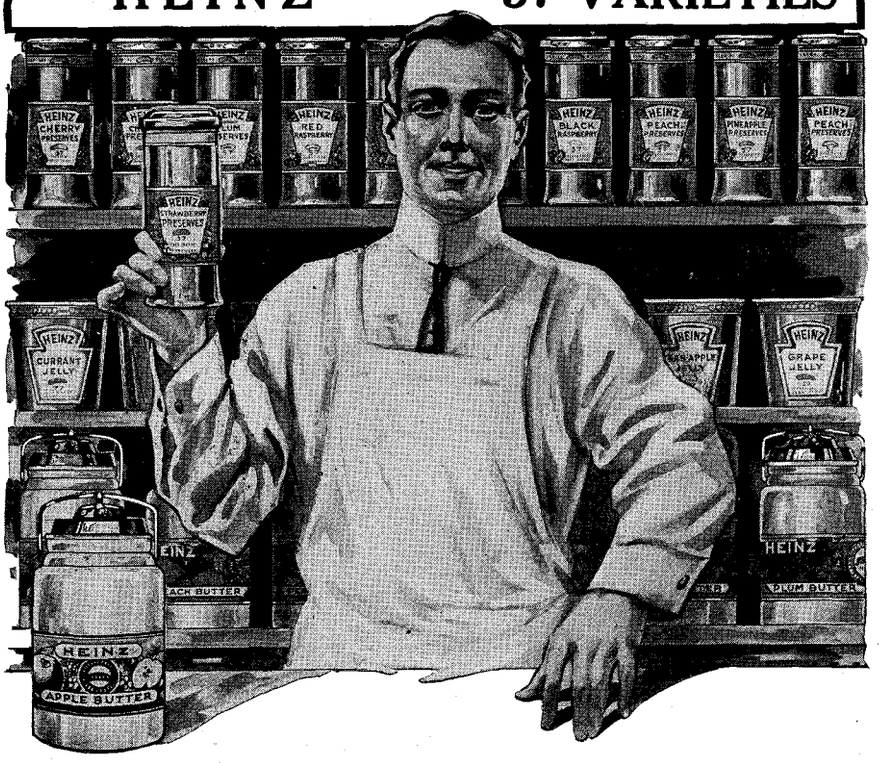
Across The Way

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY

That sweetest little greedy maid
Whose cottage is next door—
If any of her roses fade,
June sends as many more.

The lucky roses over there!
They live a summer day,
Then go to heaven in the hair
Of her across the way.

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES



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Heinz Fruit Butters

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Heinz Jellies

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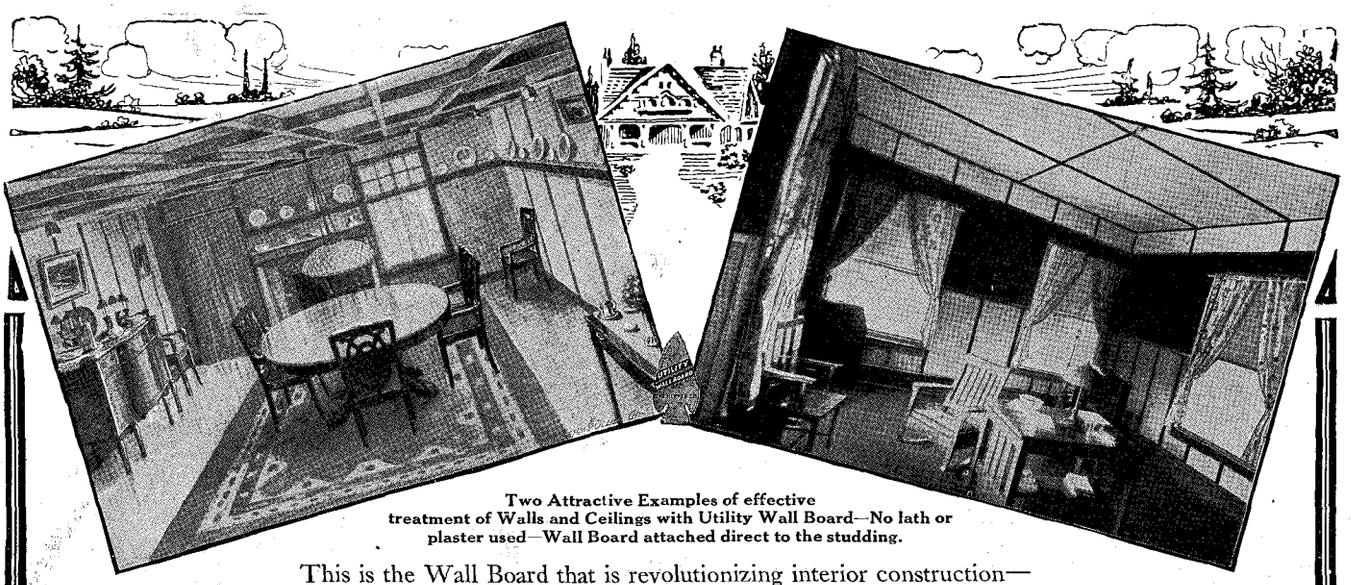

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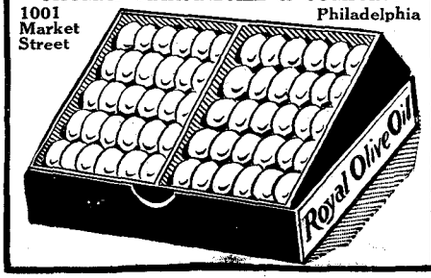


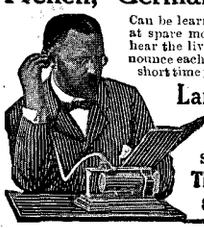
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MAYOR LUNN'S FIVE-CENT START

A SOCIALIST victory may not always mean that a majority of the voters have been converted to the Socialist program, and a notable instance of it was the election of the Rev. George W. Lunn as Mayor of Schenectady. The Rev. Mr. Lunn is a Socialist, but, as Alfred Henry Lewis, writing in *The World To-Day*, would have us believe, the vote that elected him was a vote of protest rather than of Socialism. The vote should be divided, perhaps, upon the principle of ninety per cent. protest and ten per cent. Socialist, says Mr. Lewis, and whether or no the ninety per cent. shall become Socialist depends upon what record is made by the preacher-mayor and his fellow partizans in office.

But, admitting that the success of the Socialists in Schenectady was due largely to a popular desire for a radical change, the strength of the movement for reform was the effect, to a great extent, of the vigorous and more or less spectacular leadership of the Rev. Mr. Lunn. "His story," the biographer tells us, "shows that Mayor Lunn is two hopeful things. He is an honest man, and a fighting man." "That he is in no wise blurred as to either his limitations or his possibilities is shown by

French, German, Spanish, Italian



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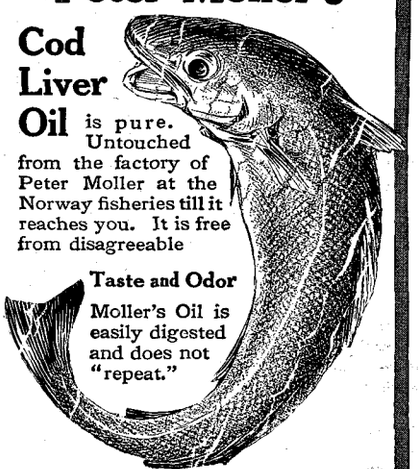

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what he says," we read, and what he says is that the Socialists of Schenectady intend to agitate for everything they think is good, and put through whatever is possible.

Mr. Lewis' biographical sketch of Mayor Lunn throws a vivid light upon one of the interesting figures in the radical movement who are making themselves felt in more than one American municipality:

Mr. Lunn was born in the Iowa village of Lenox, thirty-nine years ago.

Following several hit-or-miss years in the Iowa common schools, the coming mayor of Schenectady went forth to conquer the world. Lean in pocket, he was rich in hope; for, aside from a natural optimism, he was but seventeen years of age.

Pointing his young nose toward the setting sun, boy Lunn started west. He reached Council Bluffs with but five cents to his name, and, the thither side of the Missouri looking like the promised land to him, paid it generously to a street-railway company to take him over to Omaha.

In Omaha boy Lunn drove a grocer's wagon, and didn't like it. He went to Grand Island and worked for an insurance company, but found insurance as far from his ideals of a career as was delivering salt, sugar, bacon, saleratus, and potatoes to what side-doors stood in need of them. What boy Lunn wanted was a college education, and the question of how to get it racked his days and foiled his nights of sleep.

Not a stone's throw south of Omaha lies the town of Bellevue. The Bellevue boast is a university. Boy Lunn, not nineteen, tapped at the wicket of that seminary. He wanted to learn all that Bellevue could teach him, and his whole fortune was three silver dollars.

They took him in.

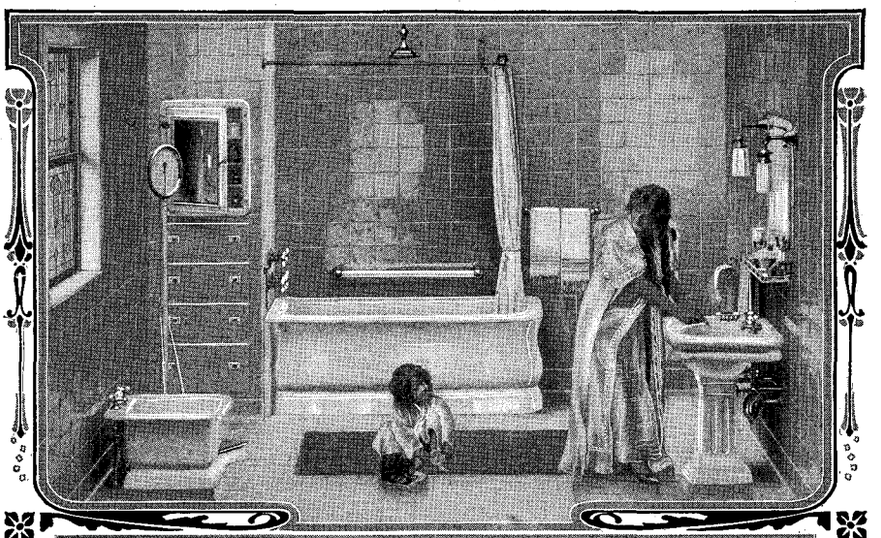
After that the tides of his destinies, while remarkable for eddies and cross-currents, began to move decisively, even swiftly, in the direction he wished them to go.

At Bellevue boy Lunn decided for the ministry. There were, however, those questions—ever present with us all—of clothes and bed and three meals a day. Boy Lunn became college librarian. Then he got a license to preach. He expounded the doctrines of Calvin and Knox in a little church at La Platte, a town not so distant from Bellevue but that he could get there and back afoot. His reward was the "plate," which sometimes mounted as high as $2.25.

Having preached at La Platte, boy Lunn preached at Craig, and, by way of varying the monotony, taught four classes in the Craig school. After seven years of preaching and teaching and book-devouring at Bellevue, he set his face eastward, to be next heard of at Princeton, where he came seeking enlightenment upon political economy and literature.

Hardly had Mr. Lunn, then twenty-five years old, reached Princeton's classic shades when the Spanish War broke out. A fighter by instinct, Mr. Lunn enlisted. He got as far as Jacksonville, where, if he killed no Spaniards, he caught the fever which came nigh killing him. The fever disposed of and defeated, he again took up those Princeton studies.

From Princeton Mr. Lunn went to the



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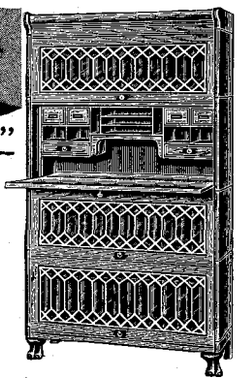

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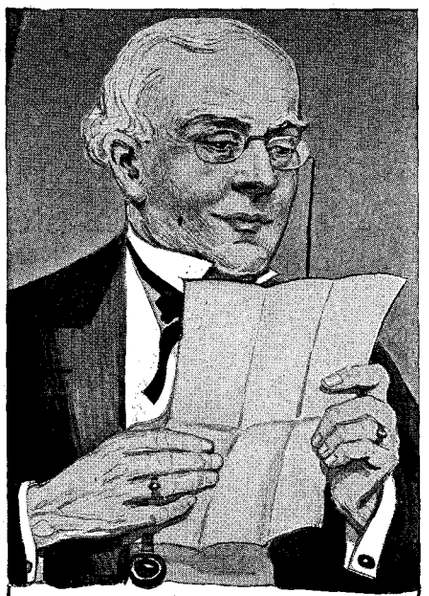

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Union Theological School. In 1901 he became assistant rector of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Also he took unto himself a wife. Three years later he was "called" to the First Presbyterian Church—an aristocratic body—of Schenectady. About this time, too, Union College invested him with the degree of doctor of divinity—not, however, without doubts, and something of an argument.

Thus far, it is to be fancied, Mr. Lunn had been in error as to his vocation. He wanted to help his hour, uplift his times. And yet his native bent, had he rightly judged it, was toward politics rather than the church. He was hardly warm in that Schenectady pulpit before the back fin of this truth began to cut the surface of his sermons. He denounced Satan, preached down sin, which was all right; but as a concrete expression of both he seized upon the local street-car company. This was sorely calculated to snarl matters, since a managing influence of the sinful street-car company was a managing influence of Mr. Lunn's church.

And so a storm broke about the dauntless ears of Mr. Lunn, who, so far from being cowed, stood as might another pulpit Ajax defying the street-car lightning. In the end, however, the street-car prevailed over righteousness, and Mr. Lunn was called upon to resign his charge.

Having given up his $350 a month, Mr. Lunn was on the eve of quitting Schenectady. His stars said otherwise. Fifteen hundred workingmen, who liked his street-car-company views, headed him off with a proposal that he preach in the Mohawk Theater. Mr. Lunn pondered the notion. There was something sincere in the manner of those fifteen hundred workingmen. For one reassuring thing, they were not afraid of a street-car company. Mr. Lunn accepted the "call," and preached in the theater. Then he started *The Weekly Citizen;* and because he was free and full and fiery as to local affairs, especially that street-car company, the success of *The Citizen* was instant and astonishing.

The Jay Street Congregational Church yoked up with Mr. Lunn's theater church—which had been named the United People's Church—and Mr. Lunn preached in the Jay Street Church in the morning and in the theater in the evening. He got an annual $1,000 less than the First Presbyterian Church had paid him; but no one asked him to wear a street-car muzzle.

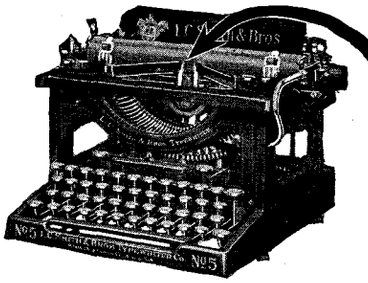
Thus stood affairs with Mr. Lunn when, last September, the Socialists came asking that he make the run for mayor. As all good husbands should do, Mr. Lunn asked his wife. She approving, he said "Yes." The Socialists set his name at the top of their ticket, and to the horror of his opponents he went over them like a landslide.

What of Mr. Lunn personally?

For one fortunate matter, he is capable of a persuasive oratory. There are few to-day whom the world would speak of as Ciceros. Still, even in its proudest hour of purest eloquence, Mr. Lunn would not have been overlooked.

As assisting his eloquence, Mr. Lunn has an atmosphere that attracts. Tall, lithe, straight as a lance, of keen but kindly eye, expression sensitive yet indomitable, he is the picture of what he is—the fighting scholar.

Mr. Lunn is a born leader. Men like



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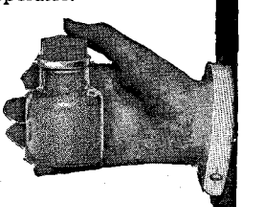

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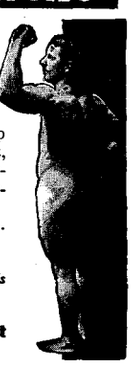

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him, rely on him. He has sentiment, he has romance, he has sympathy. Withal, he has a store of common sense, which, coupled with his hot-blood integrities, will ever keep him in the forefront of affairs.

The one fault of Mr. Lunn—if fault it be—is that he goes to contest over-greedily. But he wars at noon, makes no night attacks, assails no weaklings, oppresses not the helpless.

All in all, the world will never have too many Lunns. *May he prosper!*

TINKER'S BIG BAT

CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON, the star pitcher of the New York "Giants," has been for years considered the most scientific pitcher in the game. In dissimilar fashion, Joseph Tinker, of the Chicago "Cubs," was always regarded as one of the most unscientific of batters. Consequently, when these two came together, something was more than likely to happen. And that "something" was that Mr. Joseph Tinker usually struck out. But this, says Mathewson, in the New York *Sun*, was most unfortunately not always to be. One day, he says:

I struck him out three times in succession with low curves over the outside corner. Instead of getting disgusted with himself he began to think and reason. He knew that I was feeding him that low curve over the outside corner, and he started to look for an antidote. He had always taken a short, choppy swing at the ball. When he went to the club-house after the game in which he struck out three times he was very quiet, so I have been told. He was just putting on his last sock when he clapped his hand on his leg and exclaimed:

"I've got it!"

"Got what?" asked Johnny Evers, who happened to be sitting next to Tinker.

"Got the way to hit Matty, who had me looking as if I came from the home for the blind out there to-day," answered Joe.

"I should say he did," replied Evers. "But if you've found a way to hit him, why, I'm from away out in Missouri near the Ozark Mountains."

"Wait till he pitches again," said Tinker by way of conclusion, as he took his diamond ring from the trainer and left the club-house.

It was a four-game series in Chicago, and I had struck Tinker out three times in the first contest. McGraw decided that I should pitch the last game as well. Two men were on the bases and two were out when Tinker came to the bat for the first time in this battle, and the outfielders moved in closer for him, as he had always been what is known as a "chop" hitter.

I immediately noticed something different about his style as he set himself at the plate, and then it struck me that he was standing back of the box and had a long bat. Before this he had always choked his bat short and stood up close. Now I observed that he had his stick way down by the handle.

Bresnahan was catching, and he signaled for the regular prescription for

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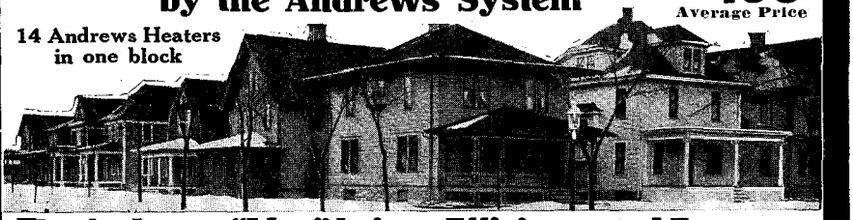

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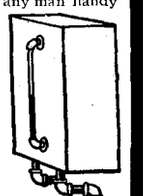

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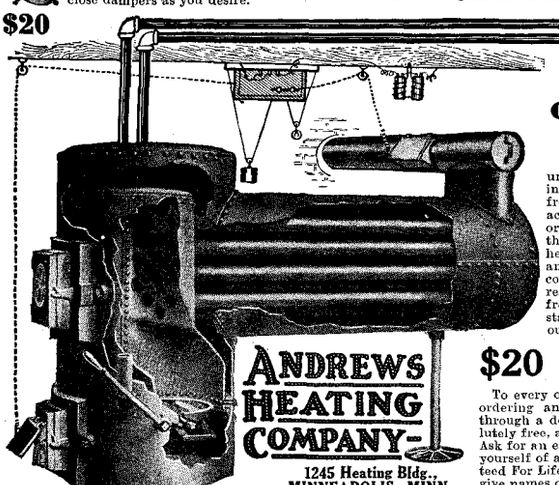

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These are some of the reasons *why*:—1. Galvanized iron tub—no leaks. 2. Wooden and zinc cylinder—no rust stains on clothes—no grease to clean off cylinder. 3. Continuous motion in one direction, which may be either direction—no lost motion—no complication. 4. Wings in cylinder which keep clothes from packing. (This feature patented.) 5. Wringer attachment. 6. May be operated by hand, water motor, electric motor or gas engine. 7. Capacity, 10 sheets or their equivalent. 8. Brass faucet, 1" opening—water quickly drawn off.

A laundry machine adapted to the home. It does its work *scientifically* and *thoroughly* by suction of hot suds through the meshes of the clothes.

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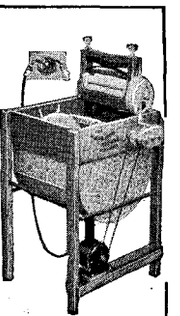

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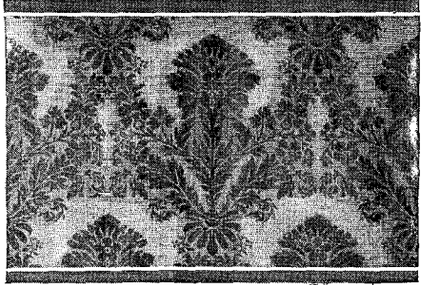

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Tinker. With a lot of confidence I handed him that old low curve. He evidently expected it, for he stept almost across the plate and with that long bat drove the ball to right field for two bases over the head of George Browne, who was playing close up to the infield, scoring both runs and eventually winning the game.

"I've got your number now, Matty!" he shouted at me as he drew up at second base.

I admit that he has had it quite frequently since he switched his batting style. Now the outfielders move back when Tinker comes to the plate, for if he connects he hits "'em far" with that long bat. Ever since the day he adopted the "pole" he has been a thorn in my side, and has broken up many a game.

WHEN "FIGHTING BOB" WAS "LITTLE BREECHES"

"LITTLE BREECHES" was a sobriquet given to two persons, one fictitious and the other real. The first was the hero of John Hay's verse; the second, a youngster of flesh and blood who, later in life, was none other than the late Admiral Robley D. Evans. Hay wrote his verses back in Civil War times, and it was then that Evans was nicknamed by Washakie, a Snake Indian chief. *The Youth's Companion*, which quotes from Admiral Evans' book, "A Sailor's Log," wonders whether the poet knew the promising young naval officer at the time the verses were written, and whether the latter's reminiscences furnished the name for his hero. *The Youth's Companion* summarizes and quotes the story thus:

Young Evans had been appointed to Annapolis by the delegate from Utah, altho he was a native of Virginia, and he had to journey to Salt Lake City in order to qualify himself for his cadetship by residence in the new territory.

Washakie, a Snake Indian chief, met the party of which Evans was a member at the ford of the Green River. He took a great fancy to the young Virginian—then hardly fourteen years old—and instantly named him "Little Breeches."

"At the request of Washakie," the narrative proceeds, "I was allowed to go on a ten days' visit to his camp. It was agreed that if the party had to move before my return, my belongings should be left at the ferry, and that I should finish the journey with some other party.

"If it had not been for my fear of treachery, I should have enjoyed my experience very much. Washakie was six feet tall—the finest-looking Indian I ever saw—and I afterward learned that he had always been friendly to the whites, and had served them on many occasions.

"The tribe numbered about a thousand persons, and when we camped their dogs and ponies seemed to cover the country for miles round. The ponies were so well trained that a warrior could step from his wigwam and whistle or call his own pony from the drove feeding on the prairie some distance away.

"During the days we marched or hunted,

A Good Cup of Coffee Starts the Day Right

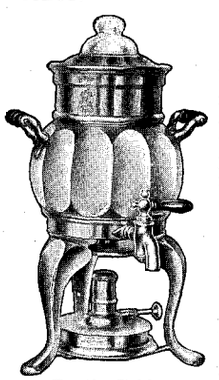
"UNIVERSAL"

The acknowledged superiority of the "Universal" over all others is due to its patented valve and pumping process

which circulates from six to ten times more water than any other percolator.

Its patented filter cup cover evenly distributes the water over all the coffee and extracts a greater amount of coffee essence or strength from each grain.

Percolation is completed before the boiling point is reached thus eliminating the evil effects and unpleasant taste of boiled coffee.



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and at night I was expected to wrestle with the Indian lads of my own age, which always amused the chief. I could throw them, as a rule, but their hides were so well greased I could never hold them down.

"One incident I remember vividly. We were camped near a creek where willows grew plentifully, and I cut and made a willow whistle. When I walked in among the warriors and blew a sharp blast on my whistle there was a great scattering and seizing of arms. Nobody had ever seen such a thing, and for two days I was kept busy whittling out whistles. It was a strange sight to see these grown men—and women, too—walking about, solemnly tooting on willow whistles!

"Washakie brought me back to the ferry on time, which surprized some of the party, who had thought me gone for good. On the way he talked with me about the advantages that would come if I would let him adopt me—the ponies I should own, and the chance of marrying one of his own daughters some day. But Indian life had less charm for me the more I saw of it. I thanked him as best I could, but I was glad when the river and several miles of prairie lay between me and my Snake friends."

MARK TWAIN'S LUCKY FAILURE

THAT Mark Twain became a writer against his will is shown by Albert Bigelow Paine in the fourth of his interesting series of articles entitled "Mark Twain," which are appearing in *Harper's Magazine*. It was only after his absolute failure as a gold-miner, and when he had to abandon what, in his case, had proved to be a rainbow trail and go to work for a living, that he accepted his first job as a newspaper reporter. Clemens' abandonment of mining as a career in 1862 was "a reluctant and gradual surrender," to use Mr. Paine's own words. He was offered twenty-five dollars a week by the editors of the Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, and "in 'Roughing It' we are led to believe," says Mr. Paine, "that the author regarded this as a gift from heaven, and accepted it straightway. As a matter of fact, he fasted and prayed a good while over the 'call.'" Mr. Paine goes on to say:

There was no desperate eagerness to break into literature, even under those urgent conditions. It meant the surrender of all hope in the mines, the confession of another failure. He had never failed in his earlier undertakings; he had written exuberantly of his impending wealth; to acknowledge defeat would be hard; to accept it still harder. On August 7 he wrote again to Orion. He had written to Barstow, he said, asking when they thought he might be needed. He was playing for time to consider. Closing, he adds:

"Now I shall leave at midnight to-night, alone and on foot, for a walk of sixty or seventy miles through a totally uninhabited country, and it is barely possible that mail facilities may prove infernally slow. But do *you* write Barstow that I

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Tires hold the world's record for durability and speed.

FIRESTONE'S WAY of getting extra mileage out of a tire is to build extra mileage into it.

That is why "Firestone" Tires cost considerably more to build than others—stouter construction, more durable rubber, more rigid inspection—and why they have never had an off-year.

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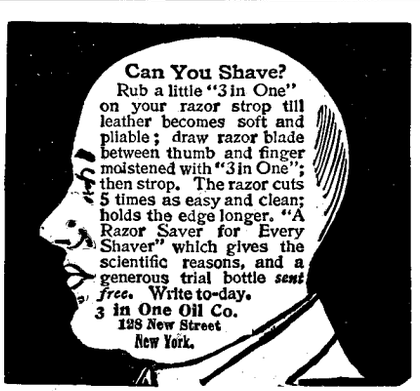
Can You Shave?
Rub a little "3 in One" on your razor strop till leather becomes soft and pliable; draw razor blade between thumb and finger moistened with "3 in One"; then strop. The razor cuts 5 times as easy and clean; holds the edge longer. "A Razor Saver for Every Shaver" which gives the scientific reasons, and a generous trial bottle sent free. Write to-day.
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REALLY DELIGHTFUL

The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

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Look for the Bird Cards in the packages. You can secure a beautiful Bird Album free.

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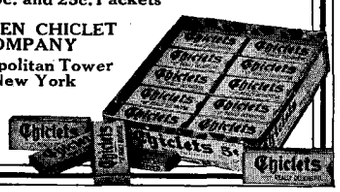

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QUIXO will save you many a dollar

25c. at all stores. If you can't get it, send 25c. for full sized bottle to WALTER JANVIER, 425 Canal St., NEW YORK, Sole Agent for U.S.A.

have left here for a week or so, and in case he should want me he must write me here, or let me know through you."

He had gone into the wilderness to fight out his battle alone. But eight days later, when he had returned, there was still no decision. In a letter to Pamela of this date he refers playfully to the discomforts of his cabin, and mentions a hope that he will spend the winter in San Francisco, but there is no reference in it to any newspaper prospects, nor to the mines, for that matter. His friends Phillips, Howland, and Higbie would seem to have given up by this time, and he was camping "with Dan Twing and a dog"—a combination amusingly described. It is a pleasant enough letter, but the note of discouragement creeps in:

"I did think for a while of going home this fall; but when I found that that was, and had been, the cherished intention and the darling aspiration every year of these old care-worn Californians for twelve weary years, I felt a little uncomfortable; so I stole a march on Disappointment and said I would not go home this fall. This country suits me, and it *shall* suit me whether or no."

And here is more from Mr. Paine's narrative:

It was the afternoon of a hot, dusty August day when a worn, travel-stained pilgrim drifted into the office of *The Territorial Enterprise*, then in its new building on C Street, and, loosening a heavy roll of blankets from his shoulders, dropt wearily into a chair.

He wore a rusty slouch hat, no coat, a faded blue flannel shirt, and a navy revolver. His trousers were hanging on his boot-tops. A tangle of reddish-brown hair fell on his shoulders, and a mass of tawny beard, dingy with alkali dust, dropt half-way to his waist.

Aurora lay one hundred and thirty miles from Virginia City—hard, hilly miles. He had walked that distance, carrying his heavy load. Editor Goodman was absent at the moment, but the other proprietor, Dennis E. McCarthy, signified that the caller might state his errand. The wanderer regarded him with a far-away look, and said, absently, and with leisurely reflection:

"My starboard leg seems to be unshipped. I'd like about a hundred yards of line; I think I am falling to pieces." Then he added: "I want to see Mr. Barstow or Mr. Goodman. My name is Clemens, and I've come to write for the paper."

It was the master of the world's widest estate, come to claim his kingdom.

William H. Wright, who had won a wide celebrity on the coast as "Dan de Quille," was in the editorial chair, and took charge of the new arrival. He was going on a trip to the States soon; and it was mainly on this account that the new man had been engaged. The "Josh" letters [Clemens had signed himself "Josh" to a few letters written previous to this time] were very good, in Dan's opinion; he gave their author a cordial welcome, and took him around to his boarding-place. It was the beginning of an association that continued during Samuel Clemens' stay in Virginia City, and of a friendship that lasted many years.

Rosy-cheeked children—

Are your boys and girls bubbling over with bodily health? They should be. A daily breakfast of Ralston will supply them with energy for the day, and give them a substantial surplus to grow up on.

Ralston Wheat Food

is just the best whole hard wheat, ground into golden brown granules that cook up into the nuttiest, meatiest dish you ever tasted. Children just love it. And they need the solid nourishment that Ralston provides.

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Purina Whole Wheat Flour
makes delicious nourishing bread, muffins, rolls, etc. Try it too.
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is the title of a helpful little book which should be in the hands of every private school principal and college president. If you have not seen a copy write us on your school letter-head and we will send you one by return mail.

Address **The School Department**
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Awful.—" Is my hat on straight? "
" No. One eye shows."—*Life.*

A New Title.—" I beg pardon," said the reporter, " but are you Mr. Spudde, the Potato King? "

" Yes, but I don't like that term," replied the murphy magnate, testily. " Oil kings and cattle kings and the like are so common. Call me the potatentate."—*Harper's Magazine.*

In a Glass House.—MRS. BROWN—" Mrs. Jones has the worst habit! "

MR. BROWN—" What is it, dear? "

MRS. BROWN—" She turns around and looks back every time we pass on the street! "

MR. BROWN—" How do you know she does? "—*Judge.*

Different Complexion.—A stranger in Boston was once interested to discover, when dining with friends, that the dessert he would have classed as cream layer cake at home, was known in Boston as Washington pie. The next time he lunched at a restaurant he ordered the same thing; but the waiter put before him a rather heavy-looking square of cake covered with chocolate. A puzzled expression came over his face as he said reprovingly: " I ordered Washington pie, waiter."

" That is Washington pie, sir."

" Well," expostulated the disappointed man, " I did not mean Booker T. I want George."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Some Mourner.—Down in Georgia a negro, who had his life insured for several hundred dollars, died and left the money to his widow. She immediately bought herself a very elaborate mourning outfit.

Showing her purchases to her friend, she was very particular in going into detail as to prices and all incidental particulars. Her friend was very much imprest, and remarked:

" Them sho is fine cloes, but, befo' Heaven, what is you goin' to do wid all dis black underwear? "

The bereaved one sighed:

" Chile, when I mourns I mourns."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Modest Note.—Reginald De Koven told at a musicale in Chicago a pretty story in praise of modesty.

" A group of tourists," he said, " visited in Bonn Beethoven's house. One of the tourists, a girl of twenty or so, sat down at Beethoven's piano and played the 'Moonlight Sonata' none too well—Beethoven's own work, in his own room, on his own piano!

" When the girl had finished she arose and said to the old caretaker:

" ' I suppose lots of famous musicians have been here and played on this instrument?'

" ' Well, miss,' the caretaker answered, gravely, ' Paderewski was here last year, and his friends urged him to play, but he shook his head and said:

" ' " No; I am not worthy." ' "—*New York Tribune.*

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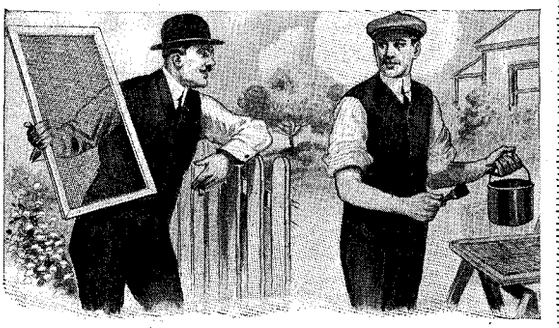
Permanent Screen Cloth



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Save it; don't shock it. Preserve it for good work; don't waste it on useless things.

Every shock that goes up and down your spine detracts just so much from your brain power.

Wear

O'Sullivan's Heels

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and learn the joy of walking quickly, quietly and easily; and of having your brain fresh, rested and in good condition when you come to use it.

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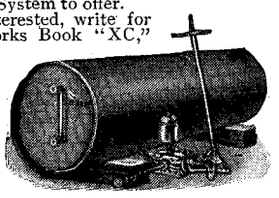
We install five distinct types of Water Works Equipment for the Rural Home—for hand or any class of power—therefore you secure the benefit of our vast experience over other concerns having but one type of System to offer.

If you are interested, write for our Water Works Book "XC," which shows the different types and how they can be installed.



The Baltimore Company
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After the Campaign.—Once, at the height of the Civil War, two men at a railway-station saw a cartload of wooden legs depart for a military hospital.

"Those wooden legs," said the first man, "are a rather eloquent protest against war, aren't they?"

"Yes," agreed the other; "they are what you might call stump speeches."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Never Again.—"I notice that you courteously refrain from mentioning the name of your political rival in any of the speeches."

"I can't say my practise in that respect is so much a matter of courtesy as of prudence. I once started in to denounce a rival, but as soon as I mentioned his name the audience burst into deafening and continuous applause."—*Washington Star.*

Revenge.—A rather brutal thing was said unawares at an evening party. Shortly after midnight a gentleman was prest to sing. Very thoughtfully he put forth the excuse that at the late hour the next-door neighbors might object.

"Oh, never mind the neighbors," cried the young lady of the house. "They poisoned our dog last week."—*Lippincott's.*

Her Reward.—The cook for a well-known Seattle family left, and no other could be obtained, so the lady of the house did the cooking herself, with such satisfactory results that, after a month, her husband gave her a beautiful set of sables as a token of his appreciation of the good dinners he had enjoyed.

Of course the neighbors soon heard of this, and when the cook left in another equally well-known family the lady of that house said to her husband:

"Well, the cook has gone and I'm not going to bother to get another. I'm going to do the cooking myself, deary. You heard what Mr. So-and-So gave his wife when she did the cooking?"

And, putting her arms round his neck, she cooed: "What shall I get for my cooking?"

"Woman," said her husband, pushing her away, "you will get a long black veil!"—*Saturday Evening Post.*

All Made Clear.—A woman missionary in China was taking tea with a mandarin's eight wives. The Chinese ladies examined her clothing, her hair, her teeth, and so on, but her feet especially amazed them.

"Why," cried one, "you can walk and run as well as a man!"

"Yes, to be sure," said the missionary.

"Can you ride a horse and swim, too?"

"Yes."

"Then you must be as strong as a man!"

"I am."

"And you wouldn't let a man beat you—not even if he was your husband—would you?"

"Indeed I wouldn't," the missionary said.

The mandarin's eight wives looked at one another, nodding their heads. Then the oldest said, softly:

"Now I understand why the foreign devil never has more than one wife. He is afraid!"—*Western Christian Advocate.*

A Great "Queen"

Horse Story

"KATE and QUEEN"

By Prof. Jesse Beery
King of Horse Trainers

Equals the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest--surpasses it in practicability. "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one --rejoice with the other--even as you sigh for the slum waif and laugh with the child of fortune.

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Nature's Blunder.—Even the greatest actor-managers do not know all there is to be known about stagecraft, to judge from a curious story concerning Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

It appears that at the rehearsal of a certain play at his Majesty's theater a wonderful climax had been reached, which was to be heightened by the effective use of the usual thunder and lightning. The stage-carpenter was given the order. The words were spoken, and instantly a noise which resembled a succession of pistol-shots was heard off the wings.

"What on earth are you doing, man?" shouted Sir Herbert, rushing behind the scenes. "Do you call that thunder? It's not a bit like it."

"Awfully sorry, sir," responded the carpenter; "but the fact is, sir, I couldn't hear you because of the storm. That was real thunder, sir!"—*London Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 8.—Winston Churchill makes his Home-Rule speech at Belfast without molestation.

February 9.—Dr. Peter Spahn, Centrist, is elected President of the German Reichstag, and a Socialist is chosen Vice-President.

Feb. 11.—Lord Lister, perfecter of the antiseptic treatment in surgery, dies in London.

The Société d'Acclimatation, of Paris, awards Theodore Roosevelt a special grand medal.

Feb. 12.—A formal abdication of the Chinese throne is declared.

Feb. 13.—Yuan Shih-kai assumes the power to organize the Chinese Republic.

England prevails upon Japan to postpone loans to either of the contending parties in China.

February 14.—In a speech from the throne King George V. announces that bills for the improvement of government in Ireland, the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, and an extension of the suffrage will be introduced by the Government.

Johannes Kaempf, Radical, is elected President of the Reichstag, to succeed Dr. Spahn, who resigned because a Socialist was elected Vice-President.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen resigns the provisional presidency of China in favor of Yuan Shih-kai.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 8.—The supporters of President Taft decide to open campaign headquarters in Washington, with Representative W. B. McKinley in charge.

February 9.—The House passes a bill reducing the cavalry from fifteen to ten regiments.

February 10.—Secretary of State Knox announces that he will make a five weeks' trip to the Central-American republics.

Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, is exonerated of charges of corrupt election by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

February 12.—The Senate Committee on Pensions rejects the Sherwood Bill carrying $75,000,000 and favors the Smoot measure of $24,000,000.

GENERAL

February 8.—Mayor Gaynor, of New York, in a speech before the Democratic Club of the city, blames the tariff for the high cost of living and starts talk of a Gaynor Presidential boom.

February 9.—Ex-Mayor J. N. Adam, of Buffalo, dies at his home in that city.

February 10.—The Progressive Republicans of Chicago call upon Colonel Roosevelt to enter the race for the Presidential nomination.

February 12.—Governor Wilson of New Jersey formally opens his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, addressing the Iroquois Club of Chicago.

President Taft, in his Lincoln Day speech in New York, criticizes severely the Progressive wing of the Republican party.

February 14.—Forty-three of the fifty-four men indicted in the dynamiting cases are arrested.

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of the
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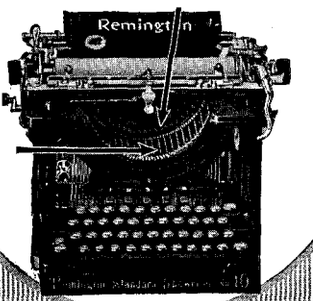

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If you put a *dollar stamp* in the corner, you couldn't get *more* service out of the Government.

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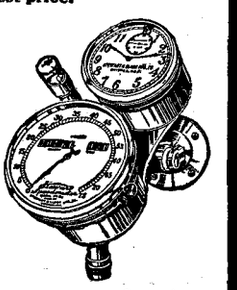

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE "MONEY TRUST" AND MONEY CONCENTRATION

Mr. Carnegie is quoted as having said that whatever "money trust" now exists is not the kind which politicians in Washington seek to investigate, but rather "a concentration of money in Wall Street due to the country's archaic banking system." *The Wall Street Journal* affirms that to deny the existence of a concentration of banking resources in the hands of a small group of men "would be useless." In that group stands as the central figure J. P. Morgan; "practically every bank and banking-house in the city is subject to his influence." To say, however, that all these banks and banking-houses are dependent upon him, or upon any one group of men, "would be a dangerous half-truth." Concentration in banking "has been a natural development," and the leadership acquired by Mr. Morgan "a result of exceptional capacity." Actual control of the great majority of New York banks remains, however, "scattered among thousands of individuals." Conditions as they exist to-day in New York are declared by this authority to be as follows:

"There are only two dominated and one independent banking groups in Wall Street, the latter made up of small institutions and commercial banks not controlled by interests in the other two groups. Before the panic of 1907 there were two or three small independent groups, but these are now merged. Before the panic there was considerable rivalry for control, but to-day competition in most cases is limited to credit; and banking commissioners, superintendents, and comptrollers are beginning to realize that even credit should be regulated or controlled. This stride in banking-regulation is ranked as similar in economic development with the recent tendency of clearing-house associations to hold regular examinations of member institutions.

"In the past three years the lesson learned from the panic of 1907, that it is necessary for the safety of individual banks that all banks should work together, has been put to practical account. It is not uncommon to have the president of a bank in one group on the executive board of an institution in another. It has been found both natural and expedient, owing largely to the position that New York City banks hold in relation to the banks in the interior, that this community of interest should be cemented as much as possible without fettering credit."

In the same paper is printed a list of the banks that are connected with the two important groups mentioned, these groups being known as the Morgan and the Standard Oil groups. In the first group some of the banks are directly controlled by Mr. Morgan, in the other are some controlled by Standard Oil interests, but many other banks are connected with these two only "in some indirect manner," the ties being such that they "could be severed at will." Following are lists of the two controlled groups with figures showing the capital, surplus, deposits, and assets, but with the three final figures omitted in each column:

MORGAN GROUP

	C. & S.	Deposits.	T't'l Asts.
First National	$31,984	$114,458	$152,678
Commerce Natl	40,893	141,592	195,028
Chemical Natl	9,920	31,891	42,107
Liberty Natl	3,770	19,255	23,506
Chase Natl	13,704	106,605	121,305
Mech.& Met.Natl.	14,382	69,815	87,168
Astor Trust	2,389	18,663	21,813
Bankers' Trust	18,518	137,493	157,678
Guaranty Trust	27,888	156,022	208,793
Manhattan Trust.	$2,252	$21,093	$24,652
New York Trust	14,572	38,044	53,918
Standard Trust	2,411	17,561	20,642
Total	$182,687	$872,857	$1,109,291

STANDARD OIL GROUP

National City	$51,668	$203,910	$265,845
Second Natl	3,329	15,155	19,968
Lincoln Natl	2,663	17,746	21,756
Cit. Cent. Natl	4,464	24,993	31,386
Hanover Natl	15,952	93,905	111,668
Nat.Butch.& Drov	447	3,040	3,534
Fidelity	367	1,118	1,492
Columbia	1,117	8,740	10,172
Colonial	877	7,397	8,325
Greenwich	1,398	12,036	13,459
Farmers L. & T	7,340	132,631	140,627
Franklin Trust	2,360	11,261	13,787
Equitable Trust	14,205	40,348	54,885
Trust Co. of Amer.	8,541	25,563	34,220
U. S. Trust	16,315	63,097	80,318
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	6,502	46,370	62,516
Total	$137,552	$707,312	$873,965

TOTAL BOTH GROUPS

Morgan	$182,687	$872,857	$1,109,291
Standard Oil	137,552	707,311	873,965
Total	$320,239	$1,580,169	$1,983,256

The writer adds that in any making-up of a compilation of banking-power in New York City there should be added to these two groups, the "total assets of all the other banks," because the banks all "work together for mutual protection." Mr. Carnegie, in the statement already referred to at the beginning of this article, went on to say that the national banking-law "is responsible for the huge concentration of the country's money in New York." Nearly one-sixth of all the real money in the country, he said, is on Manhattan Island, and in his judgment this is the condition which constitutes any "real money trust." He said further:

"The New York banks last year received $687,000,000 from the rest of the country and sent back only $468,000,000—a net gain of $218,000,000. Why does New York get this money? The national-bank law provides that a country bank must hold a cash reserve of $15 against every $100 of deposits, but the bank may keep $9 of this $15 in reserve in city banks. These reserve city banks must hold a cash reserve of $25 against every $100 of deposits, but they may keep half their reserves in the central-reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

"The reserve cash in a country bank is idle—it earns nothing; but deposited in a New York bank it earns 2 per cent. It is this 2 per cent. that lures the country banks' money to Wall Street. You know what New York does with this money. It loans it to Wall Street speculators at 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. Every $100 cash left in a New York bank by a country bank is the basis of $400 in loans to Wall Street for speculation in stocks, grain, and cotton.

"Isn't this a bad way of doing things? There isn't another country in the world that legally provides for such a concentration of money in one hoard to be used by speculators. We can't check the 'money trust' until we stop this pouring of money into Wall Street for speculation.

"This is one reason why I believe the most vital question before the people to-day is banking and currency reform. We must stop the piling-up of money in New York for speculative use, and we must enlarge the market for the use of loanable funds to promote agriculture, industry, and commerce. Commercial paper, not stock-brokers' notes, must be made the chief investment for bank funds here, as it is in Europe. This is one of the basic principles of the National Reserve Association.

"England, France, Germany, and other countries have safeguarded their bank reserves, and can use them to prevent money panics. Hence their safety. We don't. Hence our danger. We are the only country in the world to-day that has money

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panics, the final burden of which is borne by business, and the disaster of which falls upon innocent working men and women. It is really criminal to delay action now.

"Congressional investigation of the 'money trust' will show that we have a dangerous banking system, a system that concentrates funds in Wall Street and breeds panics, and this investigation will be an unanswerable argument for banking and currency reform."

THE INCOME FROM SKYSCRAPERS

The early opening of two new office-buildings in New York of skyscraper dimensions, one of them costing, with the land, $6,000,000, and the other probably nearly or quite as much, has given occasion to *The Wall Street Journal* for inquiring into the condition of these properties as investments. The opening of the two buildings will result in the loss of many desirable tenants by other owners. Nearly six thousand people can find accommodations in them. The average rental in one of them is $4 per square foot; the minimum rental for the center of the financial district is $1.50.

It appears from an examination of the tax books that the more important skyscrapers in New York, south of Maiden Lane, have a total valuation of $126,120,000, this being exclusive of the Hudson Terminal Building, the value of which is believed to be about $15,000,000. Following are the names of the buildings making up this total with the land values, building values, and total values added, the figures in each of the three columns being shorn of three ciphers:

Property	Land Val.	Bldg. Val.	Total
Bankers' Trust, Nassau and Wall	$3,000	$3,000	$6,000
Atlantic Mutual, 49 Wall	1,900	1,000	2,900
Bowling Green	1,750	2,050	3,800
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad	2,300	2,900	5,200
42 Broadway	2,000	2,200	4,200
30 Broad	1,575	1,050	2,625
Blair Bldg., 24 Broad	1,250	600	1,850
100 Broadway	1,725	685	2,410
Am. Surety, City Inv., 165 Broadway	2,750	3,850	6,500
Drexel Bldg., 23 Wall	2,500	200	2,700
Empire Bldg., 71 Broadway	2,420	1,680	4,100
Exchange Crt. Bldg., 52 Broadway	2,200	945	3,145
Hanover Bank Bldg., 5 Nassau	2,700	1,100	3,800
Knickerbocker Trust, 60 Broadway	1,825	635	2,460
Hudson Terminals, Church	.....	.....	*15,000
Manhattan Life, 66 Broadway	2,650	1,400	4,050
Mills Bldg., 15 Broad	3,500	675	4,175
Mutual Life, 32 Nassau	8,055	4,475	12,530
80 Maiden Lane	3,000	.....	.....
Nat. Bank of Com., 33 Nassau	1,900	1,000	2,900
Nat. City Bk., 55 Wall	4,350	1,150	5,500
N. Y. Clearing House, 77 Cedar	945	305	1,250
N. Y. Prod. Ex	3,050	250	4,300
1 Wall	650	250	800
Singer Building, 149 Broadway	3,650	3,100	6,750
Standard Oil, 26 B'wy	1,700	1,500	3,250
Stock Exchange	4,100	1,100	5,200
Trinity Bldg., 111 Broadway	4,000	2,500	6,500
Trust Co. of Amer., 37 Wall	1,300	925	2,325
U. S. Realty Bldg., 115 Broadway	3,200	2,200	5,400
U. S. Ex., 2 Rector	900	2,100	3,000
60 Wall	935	1,065	2,000
Whitehall Bldg	1,575	2,925	4,500
Total	$79,355	$48,815	$126,120

* Not included in total.

Comment has been made on the fact that in most instances the land values of these properties exceed the building values. In the total of $126,120,000 the assessments for land amount to $79,355,000, those for buildings to $48,815,000. Real-estate experts are quoted as having said that, under the renting-conditions that now

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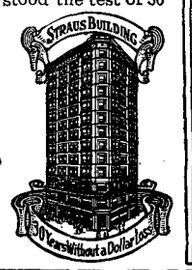

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THE FAILURES OF 1911

"A rather disappointing exhibit as a whole," is the comment of *The Financial Chronicle* on the statement of failures for 1911 as recently made up. While the aggregate of liabilities shows a moderate decline over 1910, the number of insolvencies in 1911 "was not only greater than then, but in excess of all years back as far as the record goes (1857), only excepting 1893, 1894, 1896, and 1898." The only real improvement as compared with the previous years was found among brokers, "the situation among traders being most noticeably unfavorable." *Bradstreet's* declares that the past year "was one of repression, and not of absolute prostration in finance, trade, and industry." Capital had apparently become timid, trade found demand and supply limited to actual needs, and industry, from these and other causes, including tariff uncertainties, was not fully employed. Commenting further, *Bradstreet's* said:

"The casualties in the United States numbered 12,646, an increase of 9.2 per cent. over 1910, but a decrease of 9.9 per cent. from 1908, tho an increase of 34 per cent. over 1906, wherein was registered the smallest number of failures in over a quarter of a century. Failure damage, that is, liabilities, aggregated $188,094,007, a sum three-tenths of 1 per cent. below that of 1910, but nearly 75 per cent. larger than the minimum total of the past decade noted in 1902, and an aggregate only seven times exceeded since *Bradstreet's* failure records were first compiled. The swelling of liabilities to this aggregate, in face of the fact that most of the suspensions were of small traders, was partly explained by the inclusion of the suspensions of some financial lame ducks which had received their injuries in earlier years, but some of the rise in the gross loss was also produced by a considerable number of suspensions of large commercial and manufacturing concerns. That there was an increase of strain last year as compared with some earlier periods was proved by the proportion of assets to liabilities mounting to 54.2 per cent., as against 49.8 per cent. in 1910 and 49.2 per cent. in 1909, but there was less than in 1908, when the proportion was 56.9, or than in 1907, when the percentage was 75. Only three years in the past decade, however, showed a higher proportion of assets to liabilities than the year 1911.

"In any review or discussion of the failures of the year, however, sight must not be lost of the fact that some friction, and consequently some failure loss, is inseparable from the conduct of business in a country where, as in the past year, 45,141 individuals, firms, and corporations were added to the business community, and this, too, at the close of a decade which witnessed the number in business expand at the average rate of 40,000 per year. In fact, during the past ten years the number in business has increased by 32 per cent., while the population has increased only 21 per cent. What has been termed the annual business mortality, that is, the percentage failing during the year, proved in 1911 to be seventy-seven hundredths of 1 per cent., as against seventy-two hundredths of 1 per cent. in 1910, and ninety-four hundredths of 1 per cent. in 1908. The low record of business mortality in any one year was, in 1906, when the proportion failing was only sixty-six hundredths of 1 per cent., while the high record was established in 1893, when the proportion showed a sharp advance to 1.46 per cent.

A table is presented by *Bradstreet's* showing the number of failures, and other statistics pertaining to them, for all years since 1890, as follows:

Year	No. failures	Per cent. increase or decrease	Actual assets, millions	Total liabilities, millions	Per cent. assets to liabilities	Number in business	Per cent. failures
1911	12,646	+ 9.2	$102.0	$188.1	54.2	1,637,650	.77
1910	11,573	− 2.3	94.2	188.7	49.8	1,592,509	.72
1909	11,845	−15.6	69.3	140.7	49.2	1,543,444	.76
1908	14,044	+36.8	168.4	295.9	56.9	1,487,813	.94
1907	10,265	+ 9.3	287.9	383.7	75.0	1,447,680	.70
1906	9,385	− 5.9	63.1	127.2	50.0	1,401,085	.66
1905	9,967	− 4.3	65.0	121.8	53.3	1,352,947	.73
1904	10,417	+ 6.5	75.7	143.6	52.7	1,307,746	.79
1903	9,775	− 1.9	84.1	154.3	54.5	1,272,909	.76
1902	9,973	− 6.3	50.4	105.5	47.7	1,238,973	.80
1901	10,648	+ 7.4	61.1	130.1	46.9	1,201,862	.88
1900	9,912	+ 2.8	60.1	127.2	47.2	1,161,639	.85
1899	9,642	−16.9	60.1	119.8	50.1	1,125,873	.85
1898	11,615	−11.2	73.1	141.6	51.6	1,093,373	1.06
1897	13,083	−13.3	86.5	158.7	54.5	1,086,056	1.20
1896	15,094	+16.4	147.8	246.9	59.9	1,079,070	1.40
1895	12,958	+ 1.8	87.6	158.7	55.2	1,053,633	1.23
1894	12,724	−17.9	83.2	151.5	54.9	1,047,974	1.21
1893	15,508	+51.0	231.5	382.1	60.6	1,059,014	1.46
1892	10,270	−17.1	54.7	108.6	50.3	1,035,564	.99
1891	12,394	+16.1	102.9	193.1	53.3	1,018,021	1.21
1890	10,673	− 9.0	92.7	175.0	52.9	989,420	1.07

Bradstreet's draws from these figures no evidence of a tendency toward an increase in failures during the past decade, except in years of strain such as 1907 and 1908; there has been, on the contrary, a steady shrinkage in the rate. It believes, indeed, after considering the greater relative enlargement in the number of persons doing business, that "a permanent reduction of the business-mortality rate is taking place." Various causes work to this end, among them improvements in credit-agency reporting, conservatism in granting credit, and general publicity in commercial matters. These and other causes are bringing about "a permanently lower commercial death-rate, just as the advancements made in sanitary science have accomplished a reduction in human mortality." It is here worthy of further comment that an annual commercial death-rate, in recent years of less than 1 per cent. and never in any year above 1½ per cent., "discredits the tradition that the larger number of persons entering business ultimately fail." Of the causes of failures in 1911 *Bradstreet's* says:

"In 1911, 78.9 per cent. of the failures were attributed to the shortcomings of those failing, while 21.1 per cent. were classed under causes beyond their control. In 1910, 82 per cent. came under the first head and 18 per cent. under the second; in 1909 the proportions were 81 and 19 per cent., respectively, and in 1908 they were 77.5 and 22.5 per cent., respectively. The changes here noted from 1910 and 1909,

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and the similarity in percentages when compared with 1908, are found to be due to the projection into last year's, as into the 1908, records of the force of specific conditions, under which is grouped a variety of agitating causes which distinguished 1911 from the two preceding years. Of these, crop shortages, sharp declines in prices, tariff uncertainty, and other disturbing features were examples. As regards liabilities, the proportion given to cause proceeding from the individual was 70 per cent., as against 29.7 per cent. due to causes beyond his control. In 1910 the proportions were 73.9 and 26.1 per cent., in 1909 the proportions were 72.5 and 27 per cent., and in 1908 they were 62 and 30 per cent., respectively.

"Of the 14,047 individuals, firms, or corporations failing in the United States and Canada in 1911, 12,773, or 90.9 per cent., were possest of $5,000 capital or less, as against 91.5 per cent. in 1910, 91.8 per cent. in 1909, and 90.2 per cent. in 1908. This proportion has not greatly changed of late years, nor, indeed, have the percentages of those possest of different amounts of capital above this sum, and the proportions may be said to be approximately fixt. As to liabilities, it may be mentioned that 60.3 per cent. of those who failed in 1911 owed less than $5,000, this comparing with 60.9 per cent. in 1910, 61.2 per cent. in 1909, and 57.3 per cent. in 1908. As regards the credit ratings of those failing, it is noted that those in very-moderate or with no-credit rating failing in 1911 constituted 93.9 per cent. of all, as against 95.9 per cent. in 1910, 95 per cent. in 1909, and 91.3 per cent. in 1908. Last year's percentage is, in fact, with the exception of 1910 and 1909, the highest percentage recorded since the beginning of *Bradstreet's* failure statistics."

Moody's Magazine takes the ground that this large number of failures in 1911 indicates the approach of an end to business depression with an early resumption of better times. It finds in these many failures unmistakable indication that "the necessary commercial liquidation" has really begun to set in:

"Commercial failures are an unerring sign of a fundamental change, and the commercial-failure figures of the past two months, as thus far reported, are significant. In December, while the change was not radical, there was a decided tendency toward increase in the number of small failures, and for January this increase was much larger. It is true that the aggregate amounts of liabilities of failed firms does not as yet show any radical expansion, but this will probably come later. In fact, it looks as tho we were now entering the last stage of the long and discouraging business period which we entered at the opening of 1910. If the failure figures, during the next three months, show as marked a tendency to expand as they have since the end of November, then, by early summer of 1912, we may be able to take the position that much better times are immediately ahead of us.

"Of course the above reasoning is largely based on the assumption that other factors, not now recognized, or of a minor nature only, will not develop to an extent to interfere with the influence of this fundamental economic force. It assumes, for example, that the crop situation will develop normally this summer. If we have short crops, or a crop failure, then any improvement in the general situation will necessarily be delayed, and the reaction will go to an extreme not justified by other conditions. Furthermore, if the political situation takes on a tinge not now recognized, and we are in for revolutionary

A Strange Catastrophe

THIS tree had stood in City Hall Park, New York, for nearly a hundred years. It showed no signs of decay. One day while the park was crowded with persons hurrying to their homes all unconscious of danger, with no apparent cause and without warning it fell and injured a score of persons—three seriously.

Just as sudden and unexpected are most of the accidents which occur daily. No mind can foresee them. No amount of caution can prevent them.

Amid such unseen dangers the only sensible thing is to carry a policy of accident insurance. Such a policy provides for the cost of injury by loss of time and in case of death takes care of the family. You have escaped the accidents of yesterday. To-morrow is yet to come. To-day is the time to act.

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Louisville & So. Indiana 5s, 1923
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Omaha Water 2nd Pfd.
Buffalo & Susquehanna 4s, 1951
Western Electric Co. 5s, 1922
Sealshipt Oyster, Com. & Pfd.
Draper Manufacturing Co.
Superior Water, Light & Power 4s, 1931
Nevada California 6s, 1927
Pere Marquette R. R. Pfd.
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Pfd.
Atlantic Birm. & Atlc. 5s, 1936
American Glue Co. Pfd.

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changes in the near future, then no definite improvement will be witnessed until it is definitely known how far such changes will go and what they will signify. But, barring such developments, we believe current signs point to a genuine improvement, from the Wall Street standpoint, before many months have gone by."

FALLACIES AS TO THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

The remark, now somewhat famous, of James J. Hill, that the country has not been injured by "the high cost of living" so much as by "the cost of high living," received early in February notable indorsement by George K. Holmes, chief of the Division of Production and Distribution in the National Bureau of Statistics. He spoke before the Republican Club in New York and said that a leading reason for the high cost of living was "the unnecessary expenditures of the people," which had "increased enormously within the last generation and threatened to continue if not to increase." So dangerous had this condition become that it threatened to "absorb all the available income of families classed as receiving medium and low incomes," while others receiving higher incomes "were in danger of being engulfed in it."

What he especially referred to was "the enormous increase in a variety of expenditures for unproductive consumption." Among these he mentioned the family automobile, the family telephone, moving-picture shows, amusement parks, Sunday rides on trolley-cars, holiday excursions, expensive summer vacations, a multiplication of societies and associations with dues, card parties with prizes, the growth of the tipping-practise, etc. He thought it was about time for the average consumer "to stop playing the part of the man with a grievance," the remedy being largely within the consumer's own control. In all this talk of the high cost of living he nowhere had heard any talk of wasteful expenditures involved in unproductive consumption. So far as necessaries of life are concerned, he held that there has not occurred the great increase in cost which many suppose.

An examination of prices extending over many years shows that we are "not now in a period of extraordinary high prices, everything considered," but rather that we "have emerged from a period of most extraordinarily low prices, so that by contrast our present prices seem unprecedented." He suggested that the evil complained of could be largely remedied by buying through cooperative efforts and by paying cash. One of the chief causes of high prices is a distributive system at once "burdensome, costly, and unnecessarily elaborate." On this point he said:

"In a society whose structure has not become crystallized, readjustments are constantly taking place, and in these readjustments there is more or less infliction of pain. Of the readjustments that have taken place since the present upward movement of prices began in 1897, one of the most conspicuous is in the economic position of the farmer. Millions upon millions of acres of virgin land had been coming into production faster than domestic consumption required, and at times beyond the takings of importing countries. In the '90s and in the '80s the farmer was threatened with 40-cent wheat, 20-cent corn, and 5-cent cotton, and at

(*Continued on page* 402)

ADD PROFITS TO YOUR PRINCIPAL

Have you studied the securities you hold so that your money will be invested not only in the safest securities, but those which show you the best return on your money?

Supposing in the past you had bought a stock selling at $100 a share and paying a dividend of 5%. Supposing the price of the stock has advanced to $150 a share, it would then only yield you 3⅓%. Supposing you sell this at $150, making a profit of $50 on your investment, or 50%, and take this $150 and invest it in a stock that will yield 5% or 6%, you are not only taking advantage of the increase in the value of the stock you originally bought, but are putting this back into another stock that will bring you a larger income.

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All other questions are subordinate.

With mining and oil well stocks, exploiting of alleged wonderful inventions, and promotion of many new industrials, security is obviously lacking.

These offerings have no appeal to LITERARY DIGEST subscribers.

There are other investment opportunities, however, which although rated as safe, are for various reasons undesirable for the professional or business man of moderate income.

There are few better depositories for your money, for instance, than first-class bonds. Yet to select bonds in which safety of principal and interest is assured, which have a fair income, tend toward appreciation of value, and are the class of bonds a man of your income should buy, requires technical knowledge.

And upon these points only a conscientious and experienced banker can give you sound advice. From an investment standpoint his opinion is as important to you as your attorney's decision upon a legal problem.

While we do not have facilities for answering technical questions relating to investment offerings, such questions usually involving points which can be answered satisfactorily only by experts, we would emphasize our policy of protecting readers from unreliable investments.

Every financial house advertising in our columns is investigated carefully, this investigation extending in many cases to each separate offering.

Beyond this exclusion of unreliable financial advertising we can not undertake to advise our subscribers because this is essentially the business of a well-equipped banking-house.

If you seek advice or enlightenment on investments, you should write to a reputable banker. In other words, it is important in purchasing many classes of bonds that you first select your banker and then select the bond.

The Literary Digest

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The Motor-Truck for Merchants and Manufacturers

Great Strides in Introduction—Economy and Efficiency Over Horse-drawn Vehicles—Its New Sphere in Accomplishing Service Beyond the Capacity of Horses—A Vast Business Builder

GAINS PRESENT AND FUTURE

Commercial vehicles propelled by gasoline or electric power, now in operation in the United States, number approximately 25,000.

It is estimated that the production of the present year alone will be not less than 45,000.

For the year 1913, authorities agree that the number of new commercial cars will gain undoubtedly 40%.

Thus, by the end of next year there will be in service in this country alone, almost 100,000 motor-trucks and delivery wagons, and by the end of 1915 a total of at least 200,000 machines.

All of which proves that this new system of transportation is gaining by leaps and bounds.

MOTOR-TRUCKS HERE TO STAY

Furthermore, this rapid adoption of motor-trucks is eloquent testimony to the efficiency, economy and possibilities of self-propelled commercial vehicles. The motor-truck has passed the merely experimental stage. It is here to stay.

The motor-truck has made good in work, measured by cold facts. Its headway has been maintained against the severest tests. It is for work, and work alone. It must do this work. Its service can be measured with nicety. Failure would be fatal. Thus its great gain proves its soundness as a business investment.

It is estimated that there are in the United States 2,500,000 teams of horses doing work which could be handled by 500,000 motor trucks.

The original scope of the motor-truck was a machine to substitute the horse-drawn vehicles. In this capacity it has fulfilled its aim, effecting economies in transportation problems of manufacturers and merchants.

Further development of the motor-truck has resulted in special application.

Passenger transportation is now being handled extensively by motor buses. Fire apparatus propelled by gasoline power is supplanting horse-drawn apparatus.

Special service, such as police patrol, street cleaning, garbage disposal, trolley repair wagons, oil delivery wagons, telephone repair outfits, etc., is now handled by self-propelled vehicles.

BROADENING SCOPE OF THE COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

But there is a still larger future for the motor-wagon than even any of these spheres of service.

The new era in development is opening the possibilities of the motor-truck *as a business builder*, and as a new agency in commercial transportation.

MISSING LINK IN TRANSPORTATION

As one expert expresses it:

"Although it usually happens that when the motion-minutes of the truck are more than one-third stopped time, the power vehicle actually shows a saving over horse service, route for route, it is, however, a mistake to compare the truck with the horse, for *it is the performance of service impossible with horses that gives the truck its enormous value in our present-day business, making it the link that has been missing in our transportation chain.*"

This new phase of commercial transportation should be of interest to the thousands of merchants and manufacturers numbered among Literary Digest subscribers.

The great factory, ten, fifteen, or twenty miles from the business center of the city, which was obliged formerly to ship its products into town by rail or water, is now able to send them quicker, cheaper and more conveniently by motor-trucks.

The retail merchant whose delivery zone was limited by the endurance of horses, can now send his goods many miles further than was possible with the old system.

WORK THAT HORSES COULD NOT DO

A retail coal company in New England, for instance, operates a six and a half ton truck in its deliveries handling thirty-nine tons of coal per day, with sixty miles average haul; not only saving over twenty cents per ton over delivery by horses, but accomplishing a service utterly impossible with a horse-drawn vehicle.

A leading sewing machine company operates a motor-truck hauling fifty machines per trip, making three trips daily; a total of one hundred and fifty machines per day or 49,500 a year—far beyond the capacity of any horse-drawn truck.

A New York piano manufacturer operates a single motor-truck which serves six factories, hauls five pianos per load and makes all suburban deliveries—work impossible with the horse-drawn vehicle.

DO YOU KNOW THE COST OF MOVING YOUR GOODS?

Although the transportation end of great mercantile and industrial enterprises is receiving more and more attention, it is still with many, a much neglected item.

Comparatively few manufacturers or merchants operating horse-drawn vehicles know, with any exactness, the cost per ton mile for their haulage.

Careful study of delivery expenses usually discloses inefficiency and wastes which can be rectified and new sources of economy established. Greater scope at less cost should be the aim of every commercial transportation system.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY APPLIED TO DELIVERY

Not in all, but in the majority of cases, this cost can be reduced substantially by the substitution of self-propelled vehicles. Routes may be rearranged, delivery methods systematized, operating shifts readjusted, so that the motor-truck can do far more than the work previously accomplished by horses, and do it better and cheaper, and, even more important, develop the business of its owner.

These problems are being worked out daily by the transportation engineers of the great truck manufacturers. To the credit of this vast industry, be it said that these experts are frank to acknowledge those comparatively few instances in which the superiority of the motor-truck to the horse can not be shown.

Thus, the manufacturer or merchant consulting these experts is assured of accurate information and fair treatment.

WHAT OUR MOTOR-TRUCK DEPARTMENT CAN DO FOR YOU

During the past year hundreds of manufacturers and merchants, subscribers for The Literary Digest, have consulted our Motor-Truck Department about commercial vehicles. From all branches of business and manufacture these requests have come. They have involved vehicles ranging from a grocer's light delivery car to a contractor's ten-ton truck.

The work of advising these subscribers is the work of specialists in the particular line of delivery concerned.

Thus, it has been the object of our Motor-Truck Department to put such subscribers in touch with specialists best suited to give them the results of actual proven service, as nearly identical as possible with that in which these readers are interested.

The service of our Motor-Truck Department is open to all Literary Digest readers and is conducted without obligation.

Write to us about your requirements, giving detailed information. It is necessary that we should know the number, size and nature of loads which you have to haul, the average distance of haulage, the general character of roads or streets over which the transportation must be accomplished, particularly as to surfaces and grades. Without this data it is difficult to give specific advice. If you could operate a single delivery car, or a whole fleet of motor-trucks, we shall be equally willing to serve you.

Motor-Truck Department **The Literary Digest**

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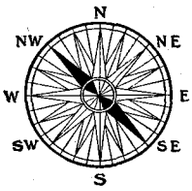

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times he was face to face with the hard conditions implied in these destructive prices. About the time of the close of the preceding century the expansion of farm area had been largely and suddenly arrested. The depressing surplus of a period of agricultural overproduction upon prices received a jolt from the suddenly arrested movement of farmers to new land. The reaction had been so quick and so decisive that the prices of farm products have gained relatively more than the prices of other products, with consequent distress to wage- and salary-receivers and to persons with moderate fixt incomes.

"The farmer receives only 53 per cent. of what the consumer pays. The railroad gets 7 per cent., and the remaining 40 per cent. goes to the middleman. No stronger indictment exists than this of the costliness of our distributive system. The farmer takes all the risks, and the others are sure of large profits. In regard to the cost of beef to consumers, the price in the North Atlantic States is 32 per cent. higher than the wholesale price. In some places the gross profit is as high as 61 per cent. There are too many small retail shops, and where twenty shops do the work that one could do, the manifold expenses raise the cost of the products. Speaking of the co-operative system, he said that farmers have undertaken this method with marked success."

BUILDING OUTLAYS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

Bradstreet's for January 20 presented condensed summaries of statistics collected by it of building-operations in 120 cities of the United States during the past three years. It appears from this presentation that in 1911 the aggregate of expenditures called for by permits was $824,088,000; in 1910 it was slightly in excess of this,—$846,712,000; and in 1909 still larger,—$889,723,000. Following is given a selection of cities and totals from this presentation, three figures in each case being omitted from the amounts; that is, the $8,901 indicated for Baltimore in 1911 is in reality $8,901,000:

	1911	1910	1909
Atlanta, Ga.	6,158	7,398	5,532
Augusta, Ga.	484	440	373
Baltimore, Md.	8,901	9,346	7,711
Bayonne, N. J.	2,200	1,697	1,109
Berkeley, Cal.	1,597	1,479	2,207
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,416	966	823
Birmingham, Ala.	3,554	3,463	2,341
Boston, Mass.	19,287	19,683	13,433
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,444	2,066	3,163
Brockton, Mass.	1,513	1,462	1,130
Buffalo, N. Y.	10,355	9,211	9,895
Cambridge, Mass.	2,586	2,165	1,849
Canton, Ohio.	1,693	834	400
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	2,021	2,635	2,469
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,153	1,321	1,075
Chicago, Ill.	105,269	96,932	90,435
Cincinnati, Ohio.	11,808	6,683	6,740
Cleveland, Ohio.	16,994	13,948	13,029
Columbus, Ohio.	4,654	4,800	3,598
Denver, Colo.	6,086	11,319	11,559
Des Moines, Iowa.	1,926	1,217	2,654
Detroit, Mich.	19,014	17,624	14,301
Duluth, Minn.	2,463	13,300	3,650
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,184	1,494	1,910
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,915	1,624	1,492
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,338	2,379	2,947
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,508	2,355	2,867
Harrisburg, Pa.	1,256	1,144	2,164
Hartford, Conn.	5,899	4,507	5,251
Houston, Tex.	2,729	3,085	1,584
Indianapolis, Ind.	8,348	7,994	7,156
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,590	3,183	2,476
Kansas City, Kans.	888	1,111	1,205
Kansas City, Mo.	13,274	13,601	13,196
Lawrence, Mass.	1,488	4,131	2,330
Lincoln, Neb.	1,014	1,392	1,696
Little Rock, Ark.	1,720	1,374	1,513
Los Angeles, Cal.	22,947	21,684	13,460
Louisville, Ky.	6,586	3,813	3,172
Lynn, Mass.	2,613	1,827	2,446
Macon, Ga.	1,508	1,030	950
Memphis, Tenn.	5,879	6,281	4,324
Milwaukee, Wis.	12,465	9,792	11,339
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,735	14,351	13,092
Nashville, Tenn.	1,209	1,623	2,402
Newark, N. J.	10,975	13,394	14,177
New Bedford, Mass.	2,535	6,887	6,119
New Haven, Conn.	5,868	4,385	4,226
New Orleans, La.	3,157	4,483	5,165

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	1911	1910	1909
New York City—			
Bronx	22,837	44,034	40,343
Brooklyn	32,598	34,813	60,235
Manhattan	98,536	96,603	131,246
Manhattan	12,753	11,940	13,085
Queens	22,208	15,397	19,654
Total, N. Y. City	188,933	202,788	264,565
Norfolk, Va.	2,084	1,651	2,421
Oakland, Cal.	6,988	6,758	5,214
Oklahoma, Okla.	2,828	5,507	5,511
Omaha, Neb.	5,428	6,250	7,204
Philadelphia, Pa.	39,970	37,923	42,881
Pittsburg, Pa.	12,300	13,565	15,611
Portland, Ore.	19,108	20,951	13,491
Richmond, Va.	6,018	4,012	3,574
Rochester, N. Y.	9,389	9,851	9,271
Sacramento, Cal.	3,082	2,304	2,096
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,159	4,456	8,075
San Antonio, Tex.	2,233	2,926	3,516
San Francisco, Cal.	20,915	19,648	28,674
Scranton, Pa.	1,752	2,076	3,986
Seattle, Wash.	7,491	17,418	19,033
Spokane, Wash.	3,324	5,933	8,765
St. Louis, Mo.	18,613	19,598	23,733
St. Paul, Minn.	8,915	10,053	12,063
Syracuse, N. Y.	5,222	5,005	4,744
Tacoma, Wash.	1,717	2,685	4,370
Toledo, Ohio	3,718	4,071	3,188
Topeka, Kans.	1,050	1,428	1,619
Washington, D. C.	16,562	13,731	15,887
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	2,087	2,048	2,108
Wilmington, Del.	2,157	2,026	1,758
Worcester, Mass.	4,784	3,977	3,564
Youngstown, Ohio	2,775	2,300	2,291

Commenting on these figures the writer in *Bradstreet's* says:

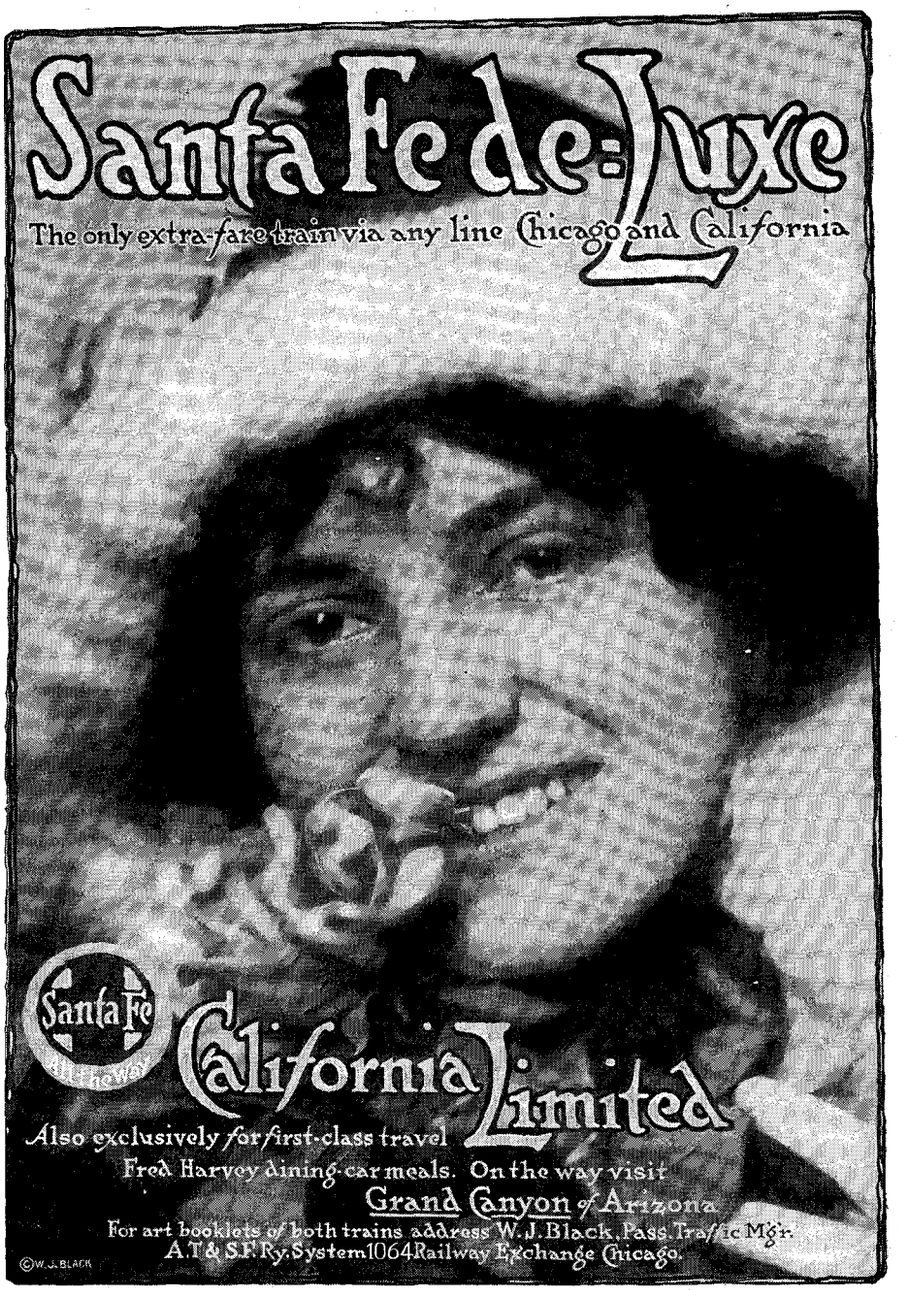
"Of the grand aggregate of the building expenditures of the country, New York City furnished in 1911 $188,933,000, or 22 per cent., as against 24 per cent. in 1910 and 30 per cent. in 1909. These declining percentages presuppose decreases at the metropolis both from 1910 and 1909, and this proves to be the case, as New York's total fell 7 per cent. from 1910 and 2.8 per cent. from 1909. It might be noted this tendency is not uniform in all borougns, however, as Manhattan showed a gain over 1910, as did Queens Borough also, while all boroughs except Queens fell off from 1909, which was the record year for the city as a whole.

"Chicago is the only other city of the country which furnishes a total building expenditure in excess of $100,000,000, the aggregate for 1911 being $105,269,000, a gain of 8 per cent. over 1910 and of 15 per cent. over 1909. Chicago's proportion of the country's building in 1911 was 12 per cent., as against 11 per cent. in 1910 and 1909. Of the other large building centers of the country, Philadelphia, with an expenditure of $39,970,000, shows a slight gain over 1910, but a slight loss from 1909. Los Angeles, fourth city in building in 1911, shows an expenditure of $22,947,000, a gain of 6 per cent. over 1910 but of 70 per cent. over 1909. San Francisco, with an expenditure of $20,915,000, comes fifth in the matter of value of building with a gain of 6 per cent. over 1910, but a decline of 26 per cent. from 1909. Other cities having expenditures in excess of $15,000,000 in 1911 were Boston, Portland, Ore., Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Washington, in the order named. In addition, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Newark, N. J., and Buffalo show expenditures in excess of $10,000,000 each."

COMMERCIAL FAILURES AS A GUIDE TO INVESTORS

W. Martin Swift, writing in *The Banker's Magazine*, points out how statistics of failures may be used scientifically as a guide to investors. He insists that "the great value and importance of these figures" to investors are seldom, if anywhere, fully realized. In buying stocks and bonds they have, however, the greatest value—much more, in fact, than anything printed in the day's financial literature, or any advice given by bankers and brokers. Mr. Swift says:

"The opportune time to buy securities is when stock and bond prices are very low, owing to financial and trade disturb-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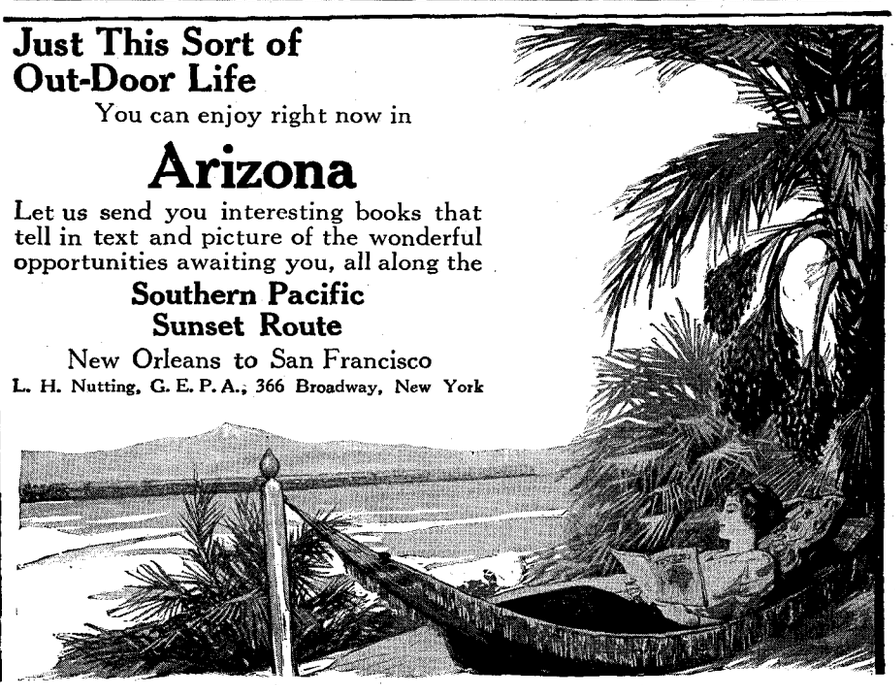
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ances—provided, of course, these disturbances have practically culminated. Strange as it may seem at first thought, this opportune time can be selected at least approximately, and almost without fail, by the proper use of failure statistics. Whenever the failures of a given quarter, as measured by their total liabilities, show a violent increase of nearly 100 per cent., it is to be presumed that the time to buy securities has arrived.

"There is no single compilation of figures which more truly reflects the business conditions of the country than commercial failures. When conditions become very bad, failures correspondingly increase—not so much because earnings are very poor, as for the reason that the increasing number of solvent or nearly solvent concerns are unable to convert their assets into the cash which is necessary to meet obligations. Any sort of financial or trade disorder is always cured by liquidation. If margins of profit have become so narrow as to paralyze business, liquidation in labor and materials reduces operating costs and restores margins to normal. If inflation of capitalization or expenses is the trouble, liquidation scales down the capitalization, reduces the expenses, and restores sound conditions.

"Whatever may be the trouble with trade and finance, liquidation cures it; but this very cure involves heavy commercial failures. When all are sellers and none buyers, it is increasingly difficult to convert other assets into the cash with which to meet obligations, and thus commercial failures become very heavy. The wild scramble for money with which to make payments meanwhile produces very heavy selling of securities and drives prices to their low levels.

"For these reasons security prices are at their lowest just when commercial failures are at their greatest. Manifestly, with these failures rapidly increasing, the investor at any given time can not assure himself that they will not be larger the next month, or the next quarter, but this uncertainty presents no great difficulty; for when the liabilities of a given quarter show an increase of 75 or 100 per cent. over those of the previous quarter, or over those of the average quarter of the previous year, this very fact is quite sufficient to show that the approximate bottom in security prices has been reached.

"While it is, of course, true that the investor, in watching for the returns of an entire quarter, will not make his purchase at the very bottom, he need be in no hurry. Heavy liquidation has much the same effect upon our industries as a surgical operation has upon an individual, and it requires some time for convalescence. Stock prices, therefore, while they rally quickly for a short distance, do not begin their real ascent for many weeks after the bottom is reached. Indeed, it is usually three to six months. If failures should continue heavy during this time, it should not prevent the investor from buying, especially if stock prices for a period of two months or more do not sink below their previous lowest-average level. The very fact that they hold in spite of the heavy failures is an indication that the general selling of securities is practically over.

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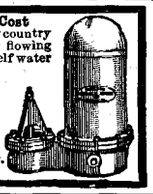

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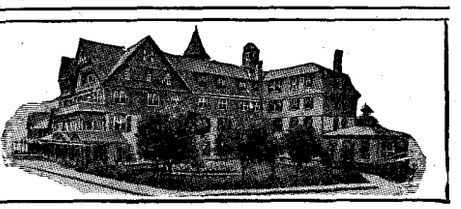

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Stock Exchange when commercial failures failed to give a correct indication as to the proper time to make investment purchases. Even in 1904, when there was no panic, the failure statistics served the investor well. Of course, good securities may be bought with impunity any time, but the advantages of buying at the right time are very great. Certain it is that the scientific study and use of our failure statistics would richly reward the investor for the effort required."

BANK CLEARINGS

During the first week in February bank clearings in the United States aggregated $3,461,009,000; during the last week in January the aggregate was $3,165,948,000; in the first week of February last year it was $3,311,021,000. Of the total for the first week in February this year, New York City contributed considerably more than one-half,—that is, $2,040,021,000, leaving the amount for the principal towns and cities outside of New York, $1,420,987,000. Following in detail are the clearings for some of the cities included in these totals:

	February 8	I. or D.	February 1
New York	$2,040,021	I .6	$1,890,683
Chicago	304,683	I 12.6	270,747
Boston	191,518	I 13.3	175,078
Philadelphia	171,174	I 8.9	149,388
St. Louis	80,923	D 3.4	70,298
Kansas City	53,226	D 2.6	50,954
Pittsburg	45,601	I 3.0	44,981
San Francisco	54,483	I 34.2	45,063
Baltimore	39,674	I 9.7	40,040
Cincinnati	24,565	I 1.3	24,391
Minneapolis	19,462	I 8.5	18,539
New Orleans	23,598	I 2.7	21,239
Cleveland	19,814	I 7.2	18,662
Detroit	18,867	I 20.5	17,692
Los Angeles	20,978	I 30.8	18,308
Omaha	16,055	I 14.9	15,390
Milwaukee	15,545	I 6.2	13,304
Louisville	16,692	I 11.2	13,839
Atlanta	15,511	I 3.5	15,130
Portland, Ore.	10,478	I 16.4	9,168
Seattle	11,032	I 25.9	8,590
St. Paul	10,150	I 12.9	9,612
Buffalo	10,046	I 15.7	9,403
Denver	8,844	I 4.1	9,059
Indianapolis	7,763	D 5.6	7,285
Providence	9,142	I 14.9	7,690
Richmond	9,585	I 14.2	9,653
Washington, D. C.	8,983	I 22.5	7,257
Memphis	9,751	I 33.3	8,787
St. Joseph	7,818	I 1.3	7,451
Salt Lake City	7,293	I 42.1	6,091
Fort Worth	7,307	D 6.4	7,146
Albany	6,127	I 6.8	5,275
Columbus, Ohio	7,145	I 26.7	5,583
Savannah	6,330	I 23.3	6,518
Toledo, Ohio	4,443	I 7.8	3,949
Nashville	5,806	I 38.2	5,059
Hartford	4,697	I 9.5	3,934
Spokane, Wash.	4,295	I 8.3	3,544
Tacoma	4,319	I 3.0	4,047
Des Moines	4,331	I 6.5	3,843
Rochester	5,288	I 24.2	4,175
Duluth	2,363	I 5.9	2,582
Macon	4,467	I 16.0	4,361
Oakland, Cal.	3,989	I 22.9	3,671
Norfolk	4,014	I 19.0	3,545
Wichita	3,614	I 2.6	3,368
Peoria	3,620	I 8.6	3,431
New Haven	2,992	D .6	2,541
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,608	I 25.9	2,930
Scranton	3,156	I 10.3	2,767
Grand Rapids	2,882	I 23.0	2,732
Birmingham	4,060	I 53.3	2,376
Sioux City	2,235	I .7	2,262
Augusta, Ga.	2,543	D 19.2	2,626
Syracuse	2,700	I 7.9	2,079
Evansville	1,928	D 21.8	1,862
Worcester	2,405	I 14.0	2,171
Springfield, Mass.	2,593	I 28.3	2,066
Dayton	2,144	D 2.1	2,075
Oklahoma	2,148	D 21.6	1,468
Portland, Me.	4,086	I 117.9	2,057
Chattanooga	2,842	I 27.1	2,049
Little Rock	2,748	I 36.7	2,122

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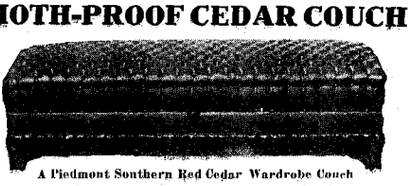

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. O. N.," New York City.—"Is the pronoun 'I' correct in the following?

'But of all the old friends who were
schoolmates then,
There remain, Ben, but you and *I*.'"

The use of "I" here can be defended on the following grounds: (1) It is a poetical license. (2) "But" in this sense, according to some authorities, may be followed by the nominative case, even in prose. For an extended treatment of each of these points, see answer to "G. C." and to "E. C. W." in the Feb. 10 issue.

"G. Q. C.," Maynard, Ark.—"Please state which is the correct relative in the expression '*Who* [*whom*] do you think I am'?"

"Who" is the correct word to use here. (See Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," pp. 526, 530: "A noun or a pronoun put after a verb or participle not transitive agrees in case with a preceding noun or pronoun referring to the same thing. . . . In interrogative sentences the terms are usually transposed, or both are placed after the verb; as, . . . *Who* do men say that I, the Son of man, am? *Who* think ye that I am?")

"H. K.," Cincinnati, O.—"Kindly state the correct punctuation of the following sentence and also whether there is any grammatical justification for the parenthetical phrase which it contains: 'Your you will pardon me if I call them bad *manners annoyed me the entire evening.*'"

Properly punctuated, this sentence should read: "Your—you will pardon me if I call them bad—*manners annoyed me the entire evening.*" (See Reed and Kellogg, "Higher Lessons in English," p. 380: "Use the dash where the sentence breaks off abruptly, and the same thought is resumed; as, . . . 'We know the uses—and sweet they are—of adversity.'") While the sentence cited is not wrong from a grammatical standpoint, it is faulty in construction, and could be improved rhetorically by making it read, "Your manners—you will pardon me if I call them bad—annoyed me the entire evening." Similar sentences are occasionally found in literature, particularly in poetry, and are sometimes used by public speakers.

"T. S. A.," New York City.—"Kindly define the word 'catharticon,' which I fail to find in the STANDARD DICTIONARY."

We do not find this word in any of the leading English dictionaries. However, Harper's "Latin Dictionary," p. 301, gives *catharticum* as equivalent to Greek *kathartikon* (which might be transliterated "catharticon"), and defines the word as "a means of purifying; a cathartic." Liddell and Scott's "Greek Lexicon," p. 721, defines *kathartikon* as a neuter adjective, meaning "fit for cleansing or purifying," and adds that the word was used as a noun by Hippocrates, in his work "On Fractures."

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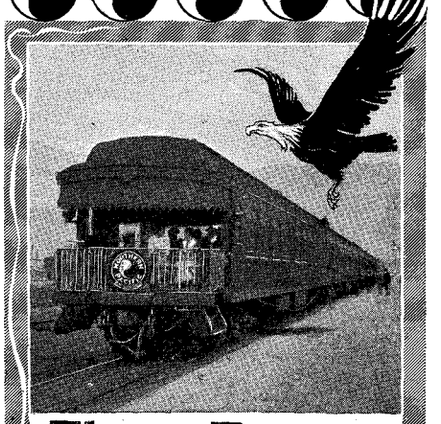

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